

POUNDMAKER

Vol. 1, No. 24 University of Alberta March 23, 1973

Max says 'No fee increase' (uh huh)

By Judy Samoil

University of Alberta President Max Wyman last Friday discounted rumours of an increase in tuition fees next year for U of A students. The 1973-74 government grant has already been announced and there is no increase scheduled, he said.

Dr. Wyman further commented that he also had heard such rumours, in The Gateway and from the Young Socialists, but could not understand where they came from. He suggested that these people had possibly been considering a recommendation of the Worth report that students should pay 25% of the cost of their education.

While the provincial government has apparently accepted many of the report's other recommendations, it

does not appear to favour a tuition fees increase for the present.

In fact, in announcing next year's grant the department of higher education noted that it would be sufficient to avoid any increase.

Traditionally the government has allocated funds on a year-to-year basis, making any type of long range planning very difficult. This is expected to change this year when the government breaks precedent and announces the grants for the next few years, said Dr. Wyman.

Any proposed increase would then be known well in advance.

The last tuition increase at U of A occurred in 1968 despite mass meetings and protest marches over it. At that time fees were raised by \$100 for most faculties.

Notley poops on Lougheed's troops

After only two years in office, the "NOW" government of Peter Lougheed is no longer interested in keeping it a secret; they don't give a damn about their prize legislation, the Human Rights Act and Individual Rights Protection Act. Its Public Relations department is tops, however - it does care about its image.

These and other niceties about the manner in which Alberta's Progressive Conservative government has been handling itself and the people of Alberta were thrown out last Wednesday night by Grant Notley, Leader of the Alberta New Democratic Party. About 200 students, party faithful, and interested spectators came to here Grant say what they thought he would say about the state of Alberta politics today.

The provincial leader spent most of the night making the by-now rather obvious points about the way in which the government has been violating the central principles of its own Human Rights Act.

About three weeks after "Mr. Lough-



GRANT NOTLEY

eed and his troops" ushered in the Act with "bushels of cliches", the news of the Slave Lake Affair broke, said Mr. Notley.

They said that the Act was to be the most important piece of legislation, overriding all others, but when Mr. Adair, Minister Without Portfolio wanted to "just get to know a little about three individuals", he contacted Mr. Leith, Attorney-General, who straightaway set the R.C.M.P. on their trail, said Notley.

Why were these people investigated? "None of them had broken a law of any kind -- or were even suspected." Why was "background information" collected on them? They weren't applying for any government job, or bidding on any government contract. And, Notley continued, "I can assure you, that they certainly were not being considered for a position of public trust." According to the NDP Leader, "The government has still to come up with any reasonable sensible, or even within shooting distance of being a sane explanation of the actions of the two ministers' apologies notwithstanding."

Even more troubling according to Mr. Notley, were the government answers to his request that the information gathered on Messrs. Griesbach, Thomas and Burger be tabled in the Legislature. In response, Mr. Ghitter, MLA-Calgary, the introducer of the Individual Rights Protection Act, spoke of radicals, draft dodgers and the like who were interested only in causing trouble, the type of terminology that bespoke the attitude, according to Mr. Notley, that "if they're those people, then it doesn't matter how we treat them."

Mr. Leitch was no less astounding, said Notley. His answer was, "We can't allow the individual to find out what information has been collected on him as that would dry up our sources -- so much of what we gather is based on hearsay and gossip."

According to Notley, there are many other serious violations of basic human rights as outlined in the act; the Slave Lake, Dr. Craig, and Great Canadian Oil Sands are only some of them. But, legislative action is reduced to a

continued on p. 16

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Bar None Dance Schedule
Monday:
9:00PM U of A Nurses Exchange
Tuesday:
7:30AM-- Basic Medical Sciences Building
9:20AM-- Tory Bldg.
10:50AM-- Engineering Phase I
11:30AM-- Dinwoodie
12:30PM-- Lister Cafeteria
Wednesday:
7:30AM-- V-Wing
8:50AM-- CAB
9:50AM-- Law Center
10:50AM-- HUB
11:30AM-- SUB
12:30PM-- Phys. Ed.
8:00PM-- Royal Alex Nurses Exchange
Thursday:
7:30AM-- Tory
9:20AM-- Biological Sciences
11:00AM-- NAIT
8:00PM-- Miscarordia Nurses Exchange.
Friday:
7:30AM-- Education Bldg.
8:50AM-- Ag Bldg
9:50AM-- Tory
10:50AM-- Administration Bldg
11:30AM-- Dinwoodie
12:30PM-- Lister Cafeteria
1:00PM-- Parade from Lister Hall
Also Friday:
Chuckwagons serving pancakes from SUB and Tory from 7:30 to 12 noon.
At 11:00AM there will be presentations made to Dr. Betty, Honorary President and the Honorable Hugh Horner, director, at the administration bldg.
At 7:30 PM at the University Ice Arena there will be a rodeo. On Saturday the Bar-None Dance from 9 to midnight in the Kinsmen Field House.



BIG BEAR.

The surrender of Big Bear, one of the most turbulent and troublesome chiefs of the North-West, brought to a close the North-West Rebellion of 1885. Big Bear had earlier achieved notoriety with the blood-curdling massacre of Frog Lake in which nine settlers had been killed.

Following his success there he turned his attention to Fort Pitt and the venting of vengeance for old grievances. After giving the Fort Pitt regiment an opportunity to surrender, Big Bear and his band attacked, however the police were able to make their escape.

Big Bear's last stand was against Major Steele who with 70 Mounted Police encountered Big Bear and his 300 well-armed men at Two Lakes. Major Steele and his troops were part of General Strange's 600-strong force pursuing Big Bear from Edmonton. Through clever manoeuvring Big Bear was forced to retreat, and after a month of starvation in the Far North he surrendered.

Vanek denied tenure; pickets, hunger strike

On the corner of 112 Street and 87 Avenue a man is demonstrating with an orange sign on his back. His name is Dr. Anthony Vanek.

Dr. Vanek, who teaches in the Department of Slavic Languages, was denied tenure recently for reasons that remain obscure and is now on a hunger strike to protest against this action.

Dr. G. H. Schaarschmidt, Slavic chairman, was asked why Dr. Vanek was denied tenure. "I have no comments. This situation has gone to court and I will not comment because it may affect the procedure. You understand?" he said. Dr. Vanek was hired three years ago to teach theoretical Slavic linguistics. He is an internationally known writer and researcher in the field of theoretical linguistics. Besides his work in Slavic, he has analyzed other languages such as Cree, and has helped to formalize the grammar of Cree as taught at this university.

It would appear that there were three reasons for refusal of tenure to Dr. Vanek. First, his work has been overlapping too much into the field of linguistics. Apparently the department does not want

him to teach theoretical linguistics, even if he does use Slavic data.

Secondly, Dr. Vanek has had the temerity to suggest a review of the Slavic department budgeting. This can be interpreted as a challenge to the authority of the department chairman, since budgeting is his general responsibility. Vanek had suggested that the department could be run more efficiently.

Thirdly, Dr. Vanek believes that a university should serve the community. He realizes that the position of Slavic Canadians could be better served by a Slavic languages department which supported their programs.

To this end, Dr. Vanek has been working for the past two years with a Doukhobour community in Grand Forks, British Columbia, aiding in the preparation of a Canadian textbook for Doukhobour schools. Chairman Schaarschmidt has opposed this idea several times, claiming that Doukhobour is not credited Russian.

If the university is interested in serving the community, this type of project would be considered seriously, stated Vanek.

Special 'The straight goods' issue:

Dr. Craig gets it	page 8
Garneau gets it	page 5
U.ofA. planning gets it	page 6
CKUA gets it	page 13

WANTED

OLD PICTURES OF NORTH Garneau, for the North Garneau Tenant's Association's brief to the Senate. If you can help phone Jim Tanner 436-2666.

TO SUBLET: a three bedroom townhouse, furnished. Children pets are O. K. Lord Byron Place, 195\$ a month. May 1st to Sept 1st. 435-5393.

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Dr. D. G. Kot
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8225 - 106th STREET
Edmonton, Alberta

SHORT SHORTS

Lord O' Neill to speak

On Monday, March 26, Lord Terrance O' Neill, former Prime Minister of Northern Ireland will speak on the topic "What's really happening in Ireland Today?". He will be speaking in the Dinwoodie Lounge starting at 8:00 p. m.

NFT shows Czech films

The NFT/Edmonton presents two films from Czechoslovakia, Jan Nemec's DIAMONDS OF THE NIGHT (1964) and Milos Forman's

THE LOVES OF A BLOND (1965), on Monday, March 26 at 7:00 p. m. in SUB Theatre.

Admission is \$1.00 at the door.

MOLIERE:

On the occasion of the third centenary of the death of MOLIERE, the Department's of Romance Languages and Comparative Literature will sponsor the following program of events for Friday and Sat, Mar. 23 and 24:
Friday, March 23

10:00am Dr. H. Knutsen of UBC: "Moliere and the comic myth".

12:00 noon Lunch
Cameron Library: Display of Moliere Memorabilia.

2:00 pm Showings of films (in French): "Le Portrait de Moliere" and "Le Tartuffe".

5:30 pm Dinner, 17th century music. Faculty Club.

8:30 pm "Le Malade Imaginaire" staged by Le Theatre Francais d'Edmonton.

Grand Auditorium -- College Saint Jean, 8406-91 st.
Saturday, March 24

10:00 am to 12:30 A Moliere Symposium: various papers in English will be delivered on Moliere Studies. Tory TLB 2

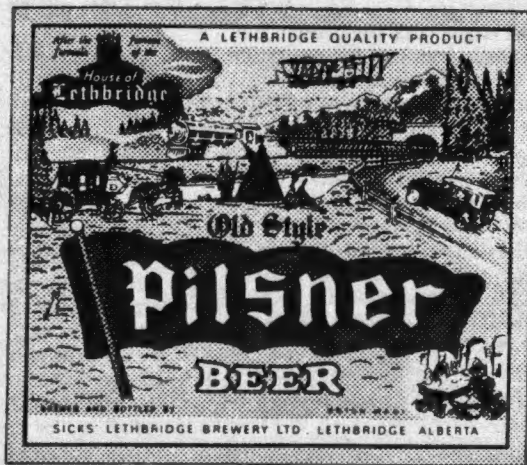


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his style



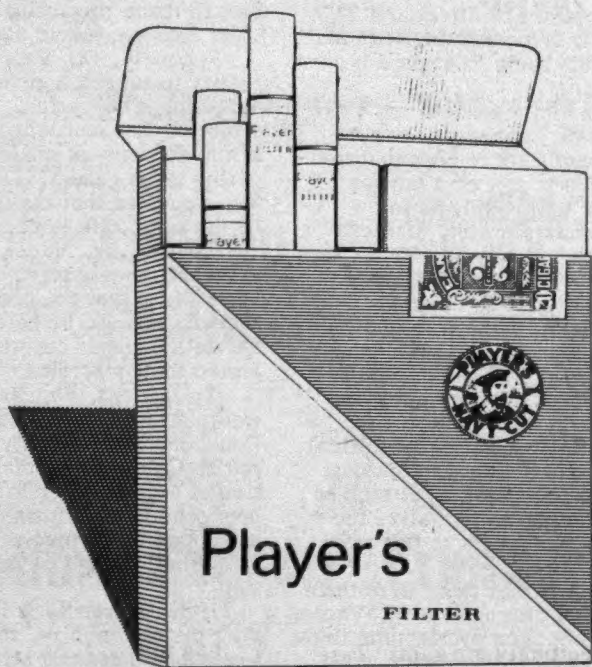
old style

He opened up the north with baling wire, canvas and courage - and maybe the thought of Lethbridge Old Style Pilsner waiting when he made it back home. Alberta's original Pilsner has logged a lot of miles and quenched a lot of thirsts in nearly fifty years; and it tastes as good today as it did way-back when. Slow-brewed and naturally aged for men who appreciate the down-to-earth flavour of an honest, old-time beer. Try it.



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In your own time.
On your own terms.
You'll take to the
taste of Player's Filter.*



A taste you can call your own.

Warning: The Department of National Health and Welfare advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked.

Rehabilitation ideals ignore present situation

Boyle Street. The place where the most beaten, most degraded citizens of our plastic city drift to. Among these people are the alcoholics--men and women who have nothing left to do but separate their minds from the world with liquor.

The United Church Men's Shelter is a place where drunks go or are brought to sleep it off, safe from muggers and the cold. The operators of the shelter are trying to relocate it in the 106 Avenue - 101 Street area, but the businesses in the vicinity have strong objections. The businesses, notably Yellow Cab and McGavin's Bread feel that the presence of a "drunk tank" in the area will keep customers away and possibly be a threat to the people who work there.

Ald. Dave Ward has spoken out against city assistance to the shelter, calling this "putting a band-aid over a festering sore, when what you want to do is heal the sore". While he sympathizes with the operators of the shelter, he fears that if the city supports the move, nothing more will be done. What does he propose? He told me that he would like to see "a health and rehabilitation centre somewhere where there is no booze, somewhere where

there is fresh air, rest, and relaxation, a chance to study and a chance to develop a man's innate need to achieve at something. That's what should be done with people like this." Society's attitude toward the alcoholics is a source of great concern for Ward.

"Those same people who don't give a damn about somebody dying on 97th Street will phone me up and raise Cain with me because somebody's cat craps in their flower garden. That's what concerns me about society". Ward said that city support of the shelter has been tabled for further study by city council.

The man in charge of the shelter is Rev. George Spady of the United Church. Spady sympathizes with Ward's proposal, but says that "to say the government should do this, that, and the other is unrealistic". Then too, he wondered whether it would be legally or even morally right to move a man to such a centre against his will. His first concern is to provide a place where drunks can be safe and warm, and feels that once this is done rehabilitation can be thought of, in contrast to Ward's fears that nothing additional will be done for years if the shelter is supported.



Spady mentioned an experiment at the Bissell Center of keeping the men inside, rather than allowing them "to stumble around in the back alleys and playgrounds". After six months of this experiment the Boyle Street Co-op sent a letter to the Bissell Center saying that they felt it was an improvement to the area. Regarding the safety question, he said that "there is always the risk of property damage, robbery, and break-ins because the alcoholics are irresponsible for their actions when drunk and because of troublemakers who are attracted to such a shelter", but he feels that this is only a surface question.

Obviously the problem is not an easy one to solve. Ward's lack of support for the shelter may seem somewhat cold-hearted, but it may well be that

his assessment of the political difficulties in beginning a genuine rehabilitation program is correct. If so, the provincial government will have to take the lead in changing the situation. However, another point raised by three men was the fact that alcoholics are products of the society they live in. Our social order will have to change in order to end the problem once and for all in that case.

But in the immediate future, what will happen? It appears at the moment that while there is strong opposition to the currently chosen site for the shelter, it will find a location somewhere in the area before too long. And the prospect of long-term, widespread planning will remain up in the air.

by Kimball Cariou

Home finders: dealing with a basic necessity

Finding a place to live in Edmonton is a formidable task for most of us. For welfare families, old age pensioners, or indigents just discharged from hospital it can be a harrowing experience.

The Housing Office at 10348 - 96 Street specializes in helping such people find suitable living quarters.

Operating under the aegis of the Boyle Street Co-op, the Housing Office is the successor of the Edmonton Housing Bureau, which folded when funding from the city and province ran out last fall. For a time the Bureau was revived by three students from Grant McEwan. The present Housing

Office has been operated since January by Doreen, who was one of the Grant McEwan students, and Cheryl, a former U of A student. Both women work for the Co-op as drivers, that is, providing transportation services for the various agencies. Running the Housing Office, for which there is no funding

at the moment, is something they do in their spare time on a volunteer basis.

For people in need of accommodation, the Housing Office can supply detailed information about what is available. Free transportation is provided for those who need it to go and look at apartments. Because of its lack of resources, the Housing Office has not been able to build up an extensive file of available housing--most of its listings are generated by a small ad which appears regularly in the Saturday Journal.

The only other agency providing a comparable service in Edmonton is Canadian Homefinders, a commercial outfit which charges \$20 for the use of its listings.

Most clients of the Housing Office are referred by social workers, but its services are open to almost anyone. Although, as Cheryl explained, "If a working couple with two cars came to us, we wouldn't touch them."

Much of the work of the Housing Office is concerned with "crisis" cases--people who have been suddenly dispossessed of their shelter by eviction, fire, etc. On an emergency basis, welfare families can be put up at the North Star Motel in downtown Edmonton. Single "employable" persons must go to the Women's Emergency Shelter or the Single Men's Hostel. For people with special problems there are places like McDougall House and Hilltop House.

A recent case involving the Housing Office concerned a woman with two small children living in a tiny basement at 9403 - 101 Street. The house was visited by two city building inspectors on March 9 who recommended that it be condemned because of, among other things, faulty wiring. This proved to be a good prognosis, as the house was gutted by a fire of electrical origin on the night of March 11. The Housing Office is now assisting the woman to find better accommodation.

One problem the Housing Office has had to contend with is blatant racism on the part of certain landlords. According to Cheryl, "Many people who try to list with us refuse outright to rent to native families." It seems that the much heralded Alberta Bill of Rights and the province's Human Rights Branch have not had much impact in some areas.

Doreen and Cheryl are enthusiastic about their work and are hoping that the city or province can come up with some funding so that the Housing Office can expand and improve its services.

Community projects supported through ASC

by Colette Forest

The Alberta Service Corp. is a program through which the Department of Youth, Culture and Recreation "supports the partnership of youth volunteers and community organizations in service projects throughout the province."

The initiative for this partnership can come from either the community organization or the individual. In the first case, a community service group that feels it has a project which will be of benefit to the community and that volunteers are a desirable part of that program, can approach the ASC, who, on approval of the project will supply some of the funding for volunteers selected.

In the second case, an individual can get the ball rolling by approaching a community group with a possible project and if the organization feels it is worthwhile it can then submit a proposal to the ASC for consideration.

Funding for the volunteers comes from the budgets of the ASC, STEP and other winter works projects. Financing for one volunteer consists of a "basic subsistence (\$1.00 to \$2.00/day), travel and training, and partial expenses (room and board) for the project's duration and a grant to offset tuition fees at the completion of service."

Last year the maximum was \$260.00 per month, \$100.00 of which was withheld until the end of summer. The ASC expects "the project sponsors to obtain living accommodation for the volunteer and provide at least 20% of living cost and project expenses. There are two reasons for this", said Miss J. Cannady, Program Co-ordinator for Northern Alberta.

"First, it shows that the sponsors feel the project is enough of a valuable service as to make a financial commitment and second, the money which

can be saved on such things as room and board can be used to support more projects."

After a recent revamping of the ASC there are four basic programs available.

The two month program is to provide short term volunteers to supplement on-going projects. The majority of these volunteers are high school students "selected, trained and supervised by program sponsors. The ASC provides the volunteer with \$1.00/day plus a \$200.00 grant."

A four month program involves mostly university students who supplement established projects or assist in the development of newly established projects. Again volunteers are selected by the project sponsors and receive \$1.00/day and a \$400.00 grant.

The four month Return Volunteer program is designed for those who have had a previous four month term of service with the ASC. They help to create and operate projects in co-operation with a sponsor. They are provided with training, \$2.00/day and a \$520.00 grant.

The fourth program is an extended program which runs from four months to a year. This is geared more towards people who are considering entering a profession but would like some practical experience to help them decide whether or not they are suited to it or it to them. Two areas where this program has been used are education and recreation, but the possibilities are unlimited.

The volunteers are chosen from two categories--experienced and inexperienced. For some projects, like those involving handicapped or mentally retarded children, previous training is essential; but for many projects any required skills can be gained by "on-the-job-training" or through a short training program before the project starts.

Projects from outside the Edmonton area are submitted to District Youth Representatives rather than the central office "because they know the needs of their area better than someone sitting in an office in Edmonton (or Calgary) does." The district rep considers all the proposals from his area classifying them as to potential value. The project proposals then have to pass four stages of approval in the superstructure of the Department of Youth, Culture and Recreation.

Once a proposal has received approval all project development is done in conjunction with the field staff--the central office is completely out of the picture. The field personnel will assist groups with information and support concerning selection, orientation, support-supervision and follow-up methods.

Unfortunately, I only found out about the Alberta Service Corp. a short time ago and the deadline for the four month program has passed (March 15)--but there's still next year!

The deadline for the two month program will be around May 1 and there is no deadline for the extended program so there are still some opportunities for doing volunteer work this summer.

Why not? Recently, emphasis is being placed on equal opportunity programs where people who cannot normally get jobs, perhaps because of a physical handicap, can work as volunteer staff.

The main criteria for choosing projects is the extent to which it will be of direct benefit to the community in fulfilling defined needs. According to Miss Cannady, the entire program is designed to be "as flexible as possible in regards to the type of projects selected." The only restriction is that the volunteers must be working within or with an existing structure. "We've tried funding individuals or independent groups of volunteers in the past and it just didn't work."

FROM Prof. H. Tennesen

TO The Editors of POUNDMAKER
University of Alberta

May I congratulate you on your insufferably exciting article "A tale of two departments" in your 7th of March issue. I am not the least indebted to you for the significant rôle you have allotted to my humble self in the joint effort by graduates, undergraduates and faculty members to attempt to persuade the people in power to refrain from granting tenure to Mr. David Hicks, associate professor in the Department of Philosophy. I certainly considered it a most commendable endeavour on their part; and only my modesty prevents me from accepting all the credit that you so generously bestow upon me. You see: I was on sabbatical leave during the years 1969-70. True enough: I was a member of the original tenure committee. I brought with me to that first meeting, written statements from all my colleagues in the department (in form of answers to an open-ended questionnaire). This information, so I was told, was however, not admissible. So, I did not admit it. But when it, during the proceedings appeared as though Mr. Hicks were in fact to be granted tenure, I could not abstain from making remarks to the general effect that the consensus of opinion seemed to be that Mr. Hicks was incredibly stupid and utterly incompetent in all relevant respects. Whereat the Dean replied, as I recall, that Mr. Hicks were being groomed for some sort of dean (assistant, associate or whatever). It immediately occurred to me that this would solve all our problems as well as Mr. Hicks'. And I could hardly imagine that he was not bound to be an improvement in the office of the Dean of Arts.

Neither, I regret to say, can I take credit for having submitted - or even to have pretended to have submitted - Mr. Hicks' uproariously ludicrous article on "Basic Values" to *Inquiry*, where I happened to be a member of the editorial board. As I told Mr. Hicks, I sent his mauvish-purple, dittoed, "manuscript" (which he had read to the Philosophy Club) to my old friend, Arne Naess, the nominal "editor in chief" of *Inquiry*; but solely as an item of curiosity, and merely for his amusement. That he was in fact amused appeared on *passant* from a letter he wrote to me on an entirely different matter. If I translated the tenor of his remarks as "rubbish", (with regard to the content of Hicks' product), it was undoubtedly an extremely charitable interpretation. Had the Editor in Chief been kind enough to share his amusement with the then Managing Editor of *Inquiry*, the Managing Editor, when asked, may possibly have recalled that dittoed collection of concentrated, blunderheaded muddledness that had given him such a healthy and hearty laughter at some prior occasion. But the chances are: (1) That he never saw the manuscript in the first place. (2) And even if Mr. Hicks' manuscript, due to some odd coincidence or other, should have chanced to end up in the hand of the journal's managing editor, the editor could not possibly have come to believe that it was a manuscript suggested for publication or requiring his or any other's assessment. OF THIS OBVIOUS FACT MR. HICKS WAS PERFECTLY WELL AWARE. (3) Quite another thing: Even if Mr. Hicks' manuscript had had the external form of a paper to be evaluated, and if it had been accompanied by a letter from me to that effect, there is not an editor in the world who would not - after having acquainted himself with the content of Mr. Hicks' "article" - simply have discarded my letter as a silly joke.

But: There was never such a letter. And: There was never such an article. No one, and, least of all Mr. Hicks, ever thought that there were.....

So I am sorry to say, that had these joint forces of undergraduates, graduates and faculty members of 1969-70 succeeded in preventing Mr. Hicks' tenure, I should scarcely be in the position to take any credit therefore whatsoever.

With best wishes and warmest regards.

Yours faithfully,

Herman Tennesen
Professor of Philosophy
Senior Research Professor

HT/mt

LETTERS-11129-80 ave.

Free extra-brite election

Dear Friends:

In the recent "POUNDMAKER Election Special with GL-70!!", candidates for the students union elections were asked if they were in favour of a voluntary students union. Only one (J. Kirkland) was definitely in favour; eight were opposed. Beth Kunke and slate, a borderline case, seemed to favour a compulsory union only if SU services improve. Whether for or against this concept of student government, the predominant feeling was that students would not join a students union voluntarily. Typical of most candidates, Jim Tanner said: "A voluntary union would not work because students would not join".

Now, me hearties, this is where we, members of a compulsory students union, wake up to the implications of these statements. As any poli. sci. student (or any other plain fool) will tell you, the only reason people belong to a democratic society (i.e. one promoting the interests of the people) is that they are getting at least as much out of it as they are putting into it. Otherwise, there would be no advantage in or reason for joining. The society would be an oppressive one.

And now comes the crunch. You and I are either getting at least \$39 out of belonging to the SU or else SU is not "promoting our interests". In plain talk, that means you've been had; ripped-off; sucked in. If you got \$39 out of being a union member this year, I can only say I hope your face doesn't break up from smiling so much. For those of us who didn't I can only

say this: you've been had; ripped off and sucked in. So what to do? To start with, send your SU card back to the folks who took your money at the beginning of the term. If you figure you got \$5 out of belonging to SU, demand a refund of \$34. If you got \$38 out of it, try to get one dollar back, and so forth. For the multitudes wanting a full \$39 refund, don't worry if your card is punched. Mine is too. This may seem to indicate that you made use of SU facilities. What it means in many cases is that you've been allowed the privilege of voting in the various elections and referendums held this year. Boiled down, this means that you've supported a union whose major and almost sole purpose is self propagation. The reason for this is the incredible debt the SU has accumulated in the construction of SUB and HUB. Now we are expected to benevolently sponsor these monuments to bureaucracy, inefficiency, and disservice. Don't boycott the elections in a group you've already joined. Just don't join next time.

So you know what to do. And don't forget to withhold this blackmail payment next term when you pay your fees. After all, \$39 could be better spent on 195 glasses of draught, 1,950 licorice sticks or perhaps taking a day and a half off work next summer. Think about it when you're working to earn that money. Remember, workers, you have nothing to gain but your shackles.

As always, your friend,
T. W. Donovan, Arts III

...Dr. Tennesen writes And we reply....

As Tennesen is well aware, Dr. Hicks is absent from campus this year on leave and cannot defend himself against Tennesen's intemperate and insulting remarks. For that reason we feel Tennesen's letter deserves a reply.

We are pleased that Tennesen replied in the bombastic theatrical manner to which his acquaintances are accustomed--complete with grandiose signature--because it gives our readers an insight into the personality of the man.

We have no idea how Tennesen got the idea that we were giving him credit for the events which took place in 1969-70. The one event to which he is linked is the tenure meeting in 1968, and he admits his role in that. An elementary psychology text or Tennesen's colleagues in Theoretical Psychology could inform him of the type of person who sees his own part in the scheme of things as much greater than it is seen by anyone else--the term is "delusions of grandeur".

But we have no intention of allowing Tennesen to mystify his actions in 1968 by compounding his actions at that time with further untruths and half-truths now. If Tennesen's letter could be regarded just as a piece of abstract lyrical prose, one might commend him for his use of sarcasm and humour. However, the matter is rather more serious than that, and--as others before us have judged--sarcasm and humour cannot excuse factual untruths.

It is blatantly untrue that Tennesen brought with him to the hearing "written statements from all my colleagues", as he now claims, unless by "all my colleagues" he means "all my friends". In our books, that makes his statement a lie.

The "joint effort by graduates, undergraduates, and faculty" Tennesen refers to, was in fact an effort by a certain segment of faculty and graduate students--and our story indicated clearly the split which existed in the Department.

The "consensus" he refers to was also non-existent--although our story did explain the ways in which it was attempted to concoct such a consensus.

What Tennesen says now in no way contradicts or denies the statements in our article that Herman Tennesen opposed giving Hicks tenure, saying that he had sent off to the philosophical

journal *Inquiry* a copy of a paper Hicks had written, and that the editors of the journal had replied saying the paper was rubbish".

Instead, we are presented with a long and colourful explanation of how he sent off Dr. Hicks' "manuscript" to Tennesen's "old friend, Arne Naess" who we are now told is only the "nominal editor-in-chief", and who mentioned the article only "in passing" in the context of a letter "on an entirely different matter".

This is certainly a different matter from soliciting the opinion of a colleague's work from a neutral editor of a journal in the colleague's field.

Did you, Mr. Tennesen, provide this long and colourful story to the tenure committee? Or did you instead tell the committee that you "had sent off Hicks' article to the editor of *Inquiry*, and that he had replied saying the paper was absolute rubbish"? Do you have any member of the Committee who will say that the elaborate fabrication you now present us with is what you told the committee? Because if you had presented it as you do now, the tenure committee would have paid no attention whatsoever to your anecdote.

After Tennesen's long elaboration, he then claims "there never was such an article". This puzzled us as it might puzzle our readers: what consideration should be given to the statements of a man who denies the existence of something which he has just admitted sending off to his "old friend"?

Tennesen uses phrases like "incredibly stupid and utterly incompetent in all relevant respects", "uproariously ludicrous article" and "concentrated blunderheaded muddledness" with a kind of ease which betrays a pedestrian emotionalism rather than the academic temperament one might expect from a "Senior Research Professor in Philosophy".

In fact, since Tennesen insists on referring to Hicks as Mr. Hicks, we should point out to our readers that Dr. Hicks has a Ph. D. from Edinburgh. Tennesen himself has only an M. A. (Magister Artium) from Oslo.

We had Mr. Tennesen's letter evaluated by POUNDMAKER's resident philosopher (who also has an M. A. in Philosophy); he gave it a 2. But don't feel to bad, Mr. Tennesen; our poet gave it an 8. Perhaps you're in the wrong field?

FOLIO 'right on' again!

HERMAN TENNESSEN, Professor of Philosophy, will be participating in a conference sponsored by the Society for Exact Philosophy to be held at the University of Toronto on March 17. Professor Tennesen has also been invited to the University of Western Ontario on March 19.

FOLIO, MARCH 15, 1973

Tyndall criticizes YS

The following comment was received by the UofA Young Socialists as a comment on one of their election policies in the recent campaign.

I find it difficult to understand how a group of socialist students could conclude that tuition fees are unjust and be in favor of reducing tuition fees at Canadian Universities. It has been shown repeatedly that, even with the present structure of tuition fees, the wage-earners at the lower end of the income scale are being forced to subsidize the University education of persons, most of whom are (or will be) enjoying incomes at the upper end of the income scale. To lower tuition fees would make the situation worse. Thus, unless and until the whole tax structure is changed radically, the only way to correct the present inequity is to raise tuition fees and simultaneously to implement a grant-loan scheme available to all students, in which the loan-repayment system is tied

to future earnings in a "progressive" fashion (eg. through an income-tax surcharge). This would ensure that those who subsequently enjoy high incomes would pay for a reasonable share of the costs of their education and would not enjoy the benefits of their education at the expense of the "poor"; those who subsequently earn low incomes would not be required to pay for their education.

I would appreciate learning what your objection is to this kind of proposal and why you find it unjust that those who enjoy high incomes should be required to pay for University education.

Yours truly,
D. G. Tyndall,
Investment Officer and
Professor of Finance.

The Young Socialists have replied to Dr. Tyndall's letter by asking him to debate with them on Friday, March 23 in SUB, Rm. 142 at 8:00 PM.

Will North Garneau be saved?

Or is it going to rot away into a parking lot?

by Ann Harvey

North Garneau has been abandoned to a slow, painful death because the University administration can't make up its mind what it wants to do. Things just aren't going as they were planned 10 years ago.

Student housing reached a crisis in the early 60's as a result of the infamous post-war baby boom. It was initially met by the building of the three residences that make up the Lister complex, with the plan for HUB being contracted out when the boom was wavering around its peak.

The north Garneau was bought up in the blind flurry of planned expansion, to serve as the U. of A.'s future land reserve. With the land, however, came some unwanted houses. Having no wish to take on the responsibility of becoming property managers or landlords, the administration delegated the responsibility to Royal Trust and, as an interim measure, the houses were rented out to students, waiting for the building boom to come.

It didn't.

Decreased student enrollment kind of caught the U. of A. off-guard, creating an administration uncertainty as to what was to be done with the Garneau area in the future.

This uncertainty is painfully evident to the residents of North Garneau. Houses are being left to deteriorate because the university doesn't want to make any commitment for expenditures on the maintenance of buildings that they feel may be torn down for future expansion.

So the houses have been left to the point where they are condemned, torn down and turned into empty, ugly parking areas - an eyesore to the community.

Residents of North Garneau are tired and frustrated with the administration's lack of responsibility or consideration to the community. This neglect, along with another dismal future proposal of a Commonwealth Games cycle track, helped to prompt the reorganization of the North Garneau Tenants Association (NGTA).

In December, a public meeting was held by the NGTA in conjunction with the Garneau Community League, drawing approximately 100 residents from the area together in strong protest against any proposal for a cycle track/stadium in the Garneau area.

It was also made very clear that the people thought that as residents of Garneau, they should be consulted by the U. of A. before it took any action that would affect the community.

The NGTA suggested the immediate rehabilitation of houses in North Garneau and an end to the policy of tearing down houses when there was no specific plan for the area as yet.

Over the past few months, that idea has grown and evolved into a strong proposal for the development of a residential university community, something highly desirable both sociologically and financially.

Certainly the potential for an incredible community is present in North

Garneau. The houses were built around 50 or 60 years ago when Alberta was floating in its turn-of-the-century prosperity. They were constructed on a human scale with large families and open space in mind. Viewing the area today in contrast to the suburban paste-up housing monotony, one can appreciate the structurally sound basis of these buildings. The individual architecture of each house combined with the tree-lined streets and large yards gives the community a character and grandeur all its own.

And whether it's a spirit drawn from the past or something the people create themselves, there's a feeling, settling family or human feeling that a lot of people get when they enter the houses. It's present in the co-operative houses, where living often stimulates a strong sense of togetherness or community in the area, as witnessed by such things as food co-ops, street dances, the old Barricade, or even the NGTA. The potential for this area is incredible.

So why not?

Well, back to reality for a moment, and the negative, deterrent factors barring this utopia.

First of all, through its uncertainty and lack of commitment on the future of Garneau, the administration's neglect tends to rub off on some of the students living in the area. Why keep your house fixed up if it may not be here tomorrow? Although the transient nature of students doesn't help in the first place, this prior certainty doesn't add stability to the community.

And for those who feel so inclined to paint their house or sand their floors or - more important - fix the plumbing or the roofs, another obstacle called Royal Trust is placed in the way.

A letter was sent recently from the NGTA to Royal Trust drawing attention to the insufficient maintenance of the houses in the area and "the rather poor quality of workmanship experienced when tradesmen do come to perform essential tasks." The latter, of course, assumes that requests for repairs had finally gotten through the dis-organization and red tape that seems to be present at times.

Royal Trust answered.

"We realize that many of the homes in the Garneau area are far from being in 100% shape. However, in most cases, we have found them to be adequate in condition for the uses of the property." Then they asked if any houses are deficient to the point of being in any way contrary to the local Health and Housing regulations, to notify them.

They also say, "such things as plumbing, electrical and roof needs have always been taken care of by us immediately on request..." a statement I'm sure many tenants would argue with.

Another problem to be handled by Garneau will have to be the automobile. Parking facilities seem to have been the forte of the planning council to date. Although it can be appreciated that some of these facilities may be needed at the

moment (certainly not all - there are six parking zones with ample space still available) it should be pointed out that they're made available to the car-oriented commuter in lieu of the development of a better public transportation system.

Roadways or expressways are not the answer either, since the university is in such a poor area for accessibility.

Decreased enrollment may solve the problem of creeping parking lots gradually advancing into the North Garneau area, but the traffic will still be there unless rapid transit is supported. Also, if no parking areas were available, traffic would decrease.

Decreased enrollment has also almost certainly stopped any academic expansion into Garneau. In fact, last week, President Max Wyman was hinting that it would be very likely that the provincial government would come out with a new ceiling for the U. of A. of around 18,000 to 20,000. Besides, the buildings only have around 30% utilization at the moment with the new Ed building still pleading to have its vacancies filled.

Which brings us back to housing. There seems to be three basic alternatives at the moment for North Garneau.

If one compares houses deteriorating into parking lots to developing a university community, financial results show the latter to be much more economical-

ly viable. Last year \$120,000 went into general revenues from the rents of the houses. Royal Trust operates on a 10% commission off the original investment out of the North Garneau houses each year. Estimating that at \$25,000 per house (at least) that \$2,500 per year per house.

In comparison, only slightly under \$1,000 (around \$750) would be made off parking stalls per lot.

The rental money could also be put into a repair and rehabilitation fund for North Garneau.

At a time when accusations of isolation from the surrounding community are being levelled at the university, the opportunity is presenting itself for greater integration.

Hopefully, the Senate task force meeting on North Garneau on March 26 will encourage the true participation of people in determining the future of the community in which they live. The residents of both Garneau and Windsor Park should not only be consulted but constantly involved in the planning of any future university development that might affect them.

And for the U. of A., economic considerations should be set aside for the greater consideration of the wants and needs of people.

(This article appears with apologies to Ryan Post and the NGTA.)

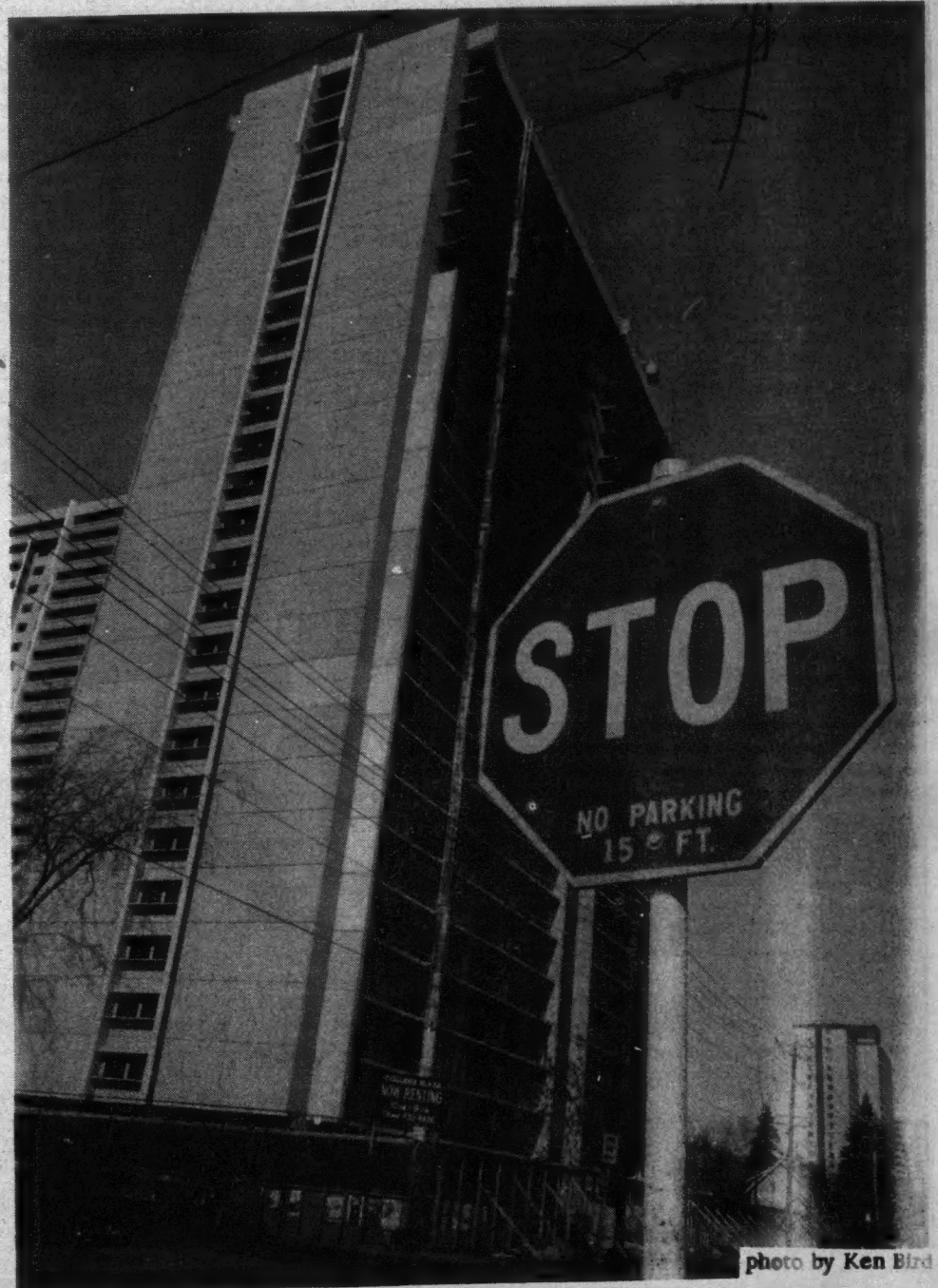


photo by Ken Bird

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U long range plan fizzles out

by Judy Samoil

If Diamond and Myers, the U of A planners, had their way we'd be living and studying in a rat's maze of interconnected academic buildings, residences, parking structures, libraries and anything else within reach.

That's the futuristic campus they envisioned in 1969 when burgeoning enrollments and a possible maximum of 30,000 students encroached upon the idyllic spaciousness of the existing university community.

At that time the university administration viewed with some trepidation the advancing hoards, and made repeated appeals to the provincial government to create (quickly) another university and restrict the growth of U of A. But the government settled for stop-gap measures -- and here we are.

Now, four years later, the university is taking a crucial second look at the innovative plan that was to put the U of A on the map of architectural feats. Those first bright flashes, with increases of 2,500 students per year, have died out as enrollments have remained steady and in fact decreased at the U of A this year. Hence the need for a revised long range plan, now with a proposed maximum of only 20,000 students.

Does this mean the university is also prepared to review its philosophy of campus development, that such a design is no longer appropriate (nor will it ever be) to a western Canadian university? No, not at all. University administrators still consider the original concept an exciting approach to university planning and are not yet willing to part with it.

The basic idea behind long range planning is to integrate academic planning with physical planning. Very simply, it means that if a university decides to emphasize its Education faculty by hiring more professors and making more money available to it, it will also have to provide the space to do it within.

It sounds easy enough - but all it takes is a quick look at campuses across Canada to realize that there is more to it than just finding a place for everything. U of A saw the need for a creative, modern campus plan, yet also realized its obligation to preserve and not ignore the existing architecture. The theory was fine; the practical application difficult.

Beauty was not of course the only criterion in planning, as we can see well enough. Indeed, the more essential aspects to be considered were location of academic buildings, movement systems, housing, and recreational areas, among others.

Integrated housing

The result - a very innovative plan employing the concept of integrated housing, in which student housing is interspersed with academic buildings. According to Dr. Wyman, U of A is the only Canadian university with such a plan, not banishing housing to the periphery of the campus.

Unfortunately, the integrated housing proposed in the long range plan was of the students' union HUB type - a linear form placed down the middle of

a street. In the 1969 plan there were at least seven such developments proposed - one of which would have run nicely down 89th Street, right in front of the Medical building and St. Joseph's College. Another was planned to cut jauntily across the corner of the football field by the Phys Ed building.

For the moment, however, we can breathe a sign of relief for the decreased enrollments have removed the urgency for housing felt at that time. Now the university will bide its time and see how HUB fares before advancing into any housing itself.

Vice-President for Planning and Development W. D. Neal doesn't see that type of housing as even a possibility for the present. As far as he is aware, there are no administrators who would be prepared to approve such a project now - but it still remains a possibility.

HUB, he says, is an exciting experiment. For one thing, it gave the students' union the opportunity to plan and implement a project of that scope on their own and the university, which acted as advisor, feels it proved the maturity of the students working on the housing.

Why does the university want to string housing units throughout the campus, locking students even more into academic isolation? Students are isolated now, says Dr. Wyman, and that won't isolate them any more. In his experience students are extremely hard working and have little time as it is for community activities.

To the contrary though, he thinks it would be very good for students to become more involved in community affairs. To this extent he has envisioned an arrangement whereby students would be on campus six months of the year and out working in related areas for the remainder. It's a tremendous idea, he says, but one that would be almost impossible to implement in Alberta since it is not a heavily industrialized province.

"We have to build bridges to the community", said Dr. Wyman, and that can be done by participating more in community affairs.

Nevertheless, the university will continue to look upon on-campus housing as one of the givens of university planning, because there are always students who do want to live right on campus and be able to get up at 9:15 for a 9:30 class. As for HUB-like housing - as Dr. Neal said, almost apologetically, "It's an exciting concept."

Car park colonies

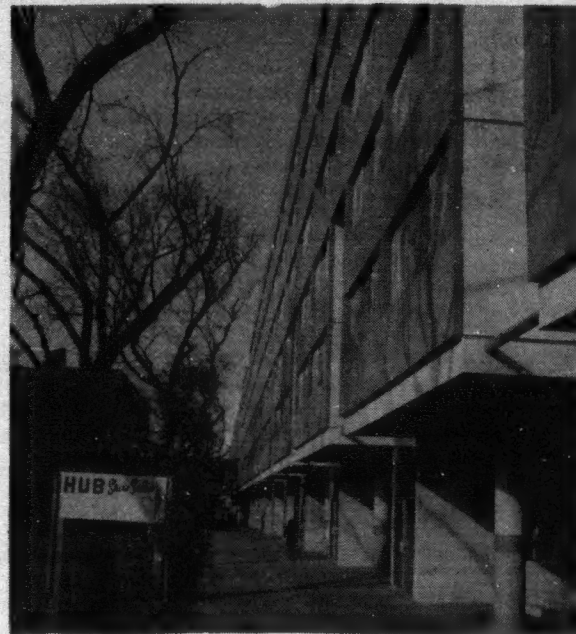
Aside from the question of housing, the issue of parking is probably the next most maligned feature of the original 1969 plan. Without rapid transit, the projected 30,000 students would have brought an enormous number of cars into the university area - an area already inadequately prepared for the cars 18,000 students bring.

Studies of other campuses suggested anywhere from 200 to 600 spaces per 1,000 students. U of A settled on 500 cars per 1,000 students and planned parking structures accordingly, since to continue the existing style of surface parking would have been suicidal.

Photos by Ken Bird

Consequently, there on the long range plan erupted block-long masses to fill in any obscenely empty white spaces. If the automobile was not to die, it was at least to be confined leper-like to colonies of parkades. There were fourteen of these in the original plan.

'Ban the car' is most certainly an admirable motto for the university to employ in its planning philosophy. In fact, it is probably the most successful concept that Diamond and Myers came up with, and one which has and will do much to transform the interior of the campus into a truly liveable area. Those students at the downtown University of Toronto who dash across four lanes of busy traffic every time they change classes would certainly appreciate the beauty of the concept.



So it is that 89th Street was closed in front of SUB, that we no longer dodge as much traffic between Tory and Arts, and that pots of trees brighten up the squalor beside CAB. Ultimately access by bus and car will be limited totally to the periphery and only service vehicles will be permitted to penetrate the inner reaches. Part of this would of course have been due to housing units covering the few streets we have left.

With the number of students remaining steady there is no longer such a need for increasing parking spaces. In addition, the number of students using the bus system has increased about 10% in the past few years.

According to Dr. Neal there are now approximately 1,800 parking spaces in the two parking structures on the west side of the campus, and building another one on the east edge to bring the total number up to 3,000 would likely be sufficient.

Such a parking structure would be located on the east side of HUB where there is now surface parking. The university has already called and received tenders for the site, but the Board rejected them all for apparently not being sufficiently aesthetically appealing. Instead, consideration is now being given to building an underground parkade, the top of which would be landscaped and made available for recreational use. Of course this doubles the cost per stall - but we pay either way.

So for the moment the campus is safe from a threatened scourge of parking structures, but unless the university takes a closer look at the problems of transportation to the campus and comes up with a viable alternative - such as a rapid transit system - we'll probably still end up looking at more parkades in the future.

Controlled climate

Although automobile traffic can be limited on campus, pedestrian traffic cannot. Because students need to and do go everywhere regardless of buildings in their path or inclement weather, a unique system of pedestrian walkways was proposed in the original long range plan. An example of this would be the connection between Car Park No. 1 and SUB, the raised metal and glass walkway.

As a further concession to Alberta's lovely climate the planners adopted a philosophy of 'climate controlled linkages' - all designed to keep the average student from ever realizing that it is 20 below outside and not 20 above.

This was to be done basically by linking everything together as much as possible - and from this





came the type of planning in which we experience CAB, Cameron library, Chemistry and old Engineering as one continuous climactically controlled environment. All we need are standardized feeding schedules and we'll be set.

Given this philosophy it is easy enough to see why a Bus, Admin. and Commerce building was planned to encroach upon the Arts court; easy to understand why open areas were almost taboo (unless nothing else could be done with them); and easy to see why the idea of atrocious HUB-style housing appealed.

Not that anything can be held against the planners for wanting, with all practicality, to eliminate block-long runs through the snow between classes. That we certainly cannot argue against. What we can question is the mentality suggesting that U of A wants to emulate the great gallerias and arcades of Europe, more modernly transformed into the shopping malls of America.

For that was to be the ultimate design of the campus according to the 1969 plan. Future development would take the form of enclosed pedestrian streets, with all buildings linked to each other by this indoor access. The street would then be more than just the traditional idea of a street - it would contain lounge areas, display vending machines, and into it would merge academic buildings. Above the main pedestrian streets were to be housing units, further justifying the placement of food services and commercial facilities within the streets. It would be one happy conglomerate of a little bit of everything.

Football fields too

About the only thing that seems to be missing from such an all-inclusive plan is recreational space, but that too has its own little niche in the space-age scheme. Little is probably the key word in that phrase since the long range plan proposed a 34% coverage of available campus area with buildings, up from 15% in 1969.

Some such facilities are already made available by the prestigious Phys Ed faculty - although the only ones who seem to be able to use them are its own students. However, there are tennis courts on the car parks and heavily-used fields by Corbett Hall and Lister residences for the peasants to use.

The review of the long range plan has resulted in a number of recommendations, some of which will be met with delight and others with disgust. Specifically, it suggests the creation of 5 or 6 ice surfaces, 6 tennis courts and a number of handball, squash, racket ball and table tennis facilities throughout the campus - all to the good.

On the questionable side are suggestions for a field house as well as for a football field with 15,000 seating for which the Van Vliet 'corporation' is hungrily eyeing North Garneau. If they don't get to put a stadium there, they're still going to try for a cycling track for the Commonwealth Games in that location.



Much of what will eventually be built for recreational purposes hinges upon what is planned for the 1978 Commonwealth Games, so there is unlikely to be anything finalized until an announcement on those facilities is made.

Dr. Neal claims that the 1969 plan did not necessarily suggest a stadium complex for the North Garneau area, but that land was to be set aside as a simple recreational area. According to him this meant using it for something such as a soccer or rugby field which could be used by all students and by the public as well since such facilities were lacking in that area.

The university has also recently received a suggestion for utilizing the controversial Arts court for recreational purposes. A plan has been proposed which would see the north end of the court transformed into a sunken miniature amphitheatre which in the summer could be used for meetings and gatherings and in the winter would be flooded and used for a skating rink by HUB residents and the public. An interesting idea, if nothing else.

So the university has its dreams too, and just as with us there are pitfalls and blocks to their fulfillment. The 1969 plan was created out of an urgent need to acceptably accommodate a large number of students within a fixed area. A modern campus was created on the drawing boards, one which the university administration grasped eagerly at the time.

But that was four years ago, when it was all so much more simple and bright, before the uncertainty of decreased enrollments. The long range plan is no longer the accurate guide it was hoped it would be - but then it was only meant to provide a sense of direction to campus planning and was not to represent an absolute commitment.

Now the university has to cope with the uncertainty of greatly reduced grants for capital expenditures, a move by the provincial government reflecting the decreased enrollments. The university is not totally cut off from funds, though, since there is still the money which was raised under the Three Alberta Universities fund. About \$15 million was raised, a sum to be matched by the government.

In addition, the university is awaiting a revised figure from the provincial government on the maximum size of U of A. In 1969 it was set somewhat arbitrarily at 25,000 even though the long range plan was designed for a 30,000 student maximum. Now the university is in a position to possibly take advantage of the luxury of a smaller enrollment.

A decision on the ultimate size, however, is not expected for some time yet. What happens in the next few years will determine what the size will be, says Dr. Wyman. Until enrollments stabilize and such a decision made the university can only wait and wonder.

While the university waits, the students breathe a cautious sigh of relief that maybe for the moment not too much more damage can be done.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

necessity of performing urine tests to ensure a patient was a heroin addict. "The question of urinalysis arises in relation to three of the four deceased. . . Dr. Craig did not perform urinalysis tests before prescribing methadone for either Dolychuk, Durham, or Hearn. Can it be said, on the basis of the testimony as to standard of care that the failure to take such tests was a failure to exercise the degree of knowledge, skill and care ordinarily possessed and exercised by members of Dr. Craig's profession under similar circumstances? The only responsible conclusion for two reasons, is that it cannot." The two reasons are Williams' testimony that many doctors do not use urine tests and the lack of facilities available in Edmonton to perform such test.

The Crown's other basic point was that methadone should not be given to people who are liable to drink after taking it. The BC Foundation, Dr. Williams said, does not prescribe methadone to any person known to be alcoholic. But "Dr. Williams agreed that if a patient, after being warned against

drinking, goes out and drinks two mick-ys of vodka on top of his methadone, the doctor is not at fault in prescribing the drug."

In Dolychuk's case, the druggist suspected him of being drunk when he came to pick up his methadone. She had strict orders to phone Dr. Craig if there was such suspicions. She tried to phone but the doctor's line was busy. She did not try again but gave Dolychuk his methadone.

Since the drugstore was closing for the Sunday afternoon, she gave him his afternoon dosage to take out of the store. "It is possible that Dr. Craig sometimes allowed a person to take out his afternoon prescription on a Sunday when the store was close, although the pharmacist's testimony suggests that he did not do this in this particular case." Apparently Dr. Craig had made arrangements for the manager of the drugstore to dispense the Sunday afternoon prescriptions.

"(Durham's) bottle was labelled 'Dangerous if taken with alcohol' and the druggist was still under instructions not to give the drug to anyone who appeared intoxicated. The pharmacist was to phone Dr. Craig if there was ever any doubt about prescriptions and this was done when Durham came back later that day asking for more methadone." Dr. Craig confirmed the druggist's decision not to give him the

CONTINUED TO PAGE 14

The Future of North Garneau

PUBLIC MEETING

7:30 p.m.

Monday, March 26th
Garneau United Church
(84 Avenue and 112 Street)

1. An outline of the University's plans or alternatives for the area.
2. Expression of public opinion to the University on the future of North Garneau (the area between 110-111 Street and 87 Ave. north to Saskatchewan Drive).

All interested groups and individuals are encouraged to present their views on the future of North Garneau. Observers welcome. Briefs may be lodged with The University Senate.

For more information contact:

William Thorsell
Executive Officer
The Senate
The University of Alberta
432-1268

Meeting co-sponsored by the Senate Task Force on Physical Planning and the Garneau Community league.

Addiction-treatment-Dr.D

Can a heroin addict be helped?

by Bob Beal

Dr. David Craig is the only physician who presently regularly serves the residents of Edmonton's "skid row" area.

Since he first began working with these people, Craig has complained of the lack of adequate medical facilities available to them. Mr. Justice O'Byrne, after holding a public inquiry, confirmed Dr. Craig's complaints in April, 1970. He recommended a treatment center for alcoholics be established in the Boyle Street area.

Three years later, the provincial government's Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission is only beginning to implement O'Byrne's recommendations. The Commission's actions are partly the result of Dr. Craig stopping his methadone treatment after legal proceedings were begun against him. When Craig stopped dispensing methadone, the Commission was immediately forced to take care of the heroin addicts who formerly had depended on Dr. Craig.

In his report, O'Byrne said: "Unfortunately, these men in the eyes of the general public are just common drunks. In fact, in the minds of many, the lower class alcoholic is viewed as a criminal. Only upper and middle class alcoholics are treated as sick people."

Most of Craig's legal problems arose directly from his practice of treating heroin addicts with methadone. Methadone is an established, if controversial, method of treating heroin addiction. The Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission now operates a methadone clinic.

Methadone is an addictive synthetic narcotic. Methadone treatment of heroin addiction is the substitution of the one drug for the other. The advantages are that methadone is legal and inexpensive for the addict compared to the expensive, illegal heroin, withdrawal from methadone is much less severe than heroin withdrawal, and methadone has a longer effect on the body, about ten hours compared to heroin's three or four hours.

Dr. Craig's methadone patients were on one of three treatment programs, depending on the level of their addiction.

For a person who had only begun using heroin, Dr. Craig used a rapid withdrawal program. The addict would be given steadily decreasing doses of methadone for about a week. The methadone would satisfy the person's craving for heroin and he or she would suffer few of the ill effects of heroin withdrawal while the methadone doses were being decreased.

A person who had been on heroin for a longer time but for whom the possibilities of withdrawal were still reasonably good was put on a longer term methadone withdrawal program. The addict would begin with doses of methadone sufficient to satisfy his or her craving for heroin. When the person no longer had any desire to use heroin, they would be gradually withdrawn from the methadone.

The chronic addict was given maintenance doses of methadone so he or she would not have to use heroin. This person would then be more able to get a job and would not have to resort to crime to support their habit. Some of these people would perhaps ultimately go on a withdrawal program.

The major objections to Craig's methadone treatment were the possibility that a non-addict could con the doctor into prescribing methadone, the possibility that some addicts might sell the methadone, and the dangers of mixing methadone with other drugs.

Urinalysis is a recognized, but not foolproof, method of determining whether a person is addicted to heroin. This contention was one of the bases of the Crown's case against Dr. Craig. Craig rarely used urinalysis tests, not because he didn't want to but because the provincial analyst told him she didn't have the facilities to do the volume of tests he needed. Dr. Craig relied on a physical examination, a patient's history (which he often cross-checked), information from other addicts (the addicts generally trusted Dr. Craig and would give him information not available to others), and occasionally consultations with the RCMP and other doctors to determine whether a person was indeed a heroin addict.

Dr. Craig was charged with the death of one person, Douglas White, who was not his patient. Apparently the police thought White died of methadone which had been prescribed by Dr. Craig and which had reached the street market. Dr. Craig realized, as soon as he began methadone treatment, that he would have to take reliable precautions against this.

From the first, Dr. Craig's patients were required to take their methadone twice daily in the drugstore while being watched by the druggist. He discovered, however, that the addicts were able to hide the pills under their tongues and get them out of the store. He then had the methadone crushed and served on a spoon and later had it suspended in a non-injectionable gummy solution.

If one of his patients got a job outside the city, Craig might, after reviewing their case, allow them to take a week's supply of methadone out of the store. In these cases, Craig had the methadone tablets stained with a distinctive colour for each addict so that, if the drug did reach the street market, Dr. Craig would be able to tell exactly where it came from.

Methadone is very dangerous when mixed with other drugs, especially alcohol. Dr. Williams testified at Craig's hearing, that the B. C. Foundation will not prescribe the drug to people known

to be alcoholics. Because of Dr. Craig's clientele, the possibilities for mixing methadone with alcohol are great. But Dr. Craig felt his patients needed the treatment despite these dangers.

Craig consistently warned his patients of these dangers and, in the case of those who were allowed to take the

drug out of the store, would sometimes have "Dangerous if taken with alcohol" printed on the label. As well, druggists handling Dr. Craig prescriptions were told never to give methadone to anyone who appeared intoxicated and, if there was any doubt, to phone Dr. Craig.

The Craig Affair

July, 1967: Dr. Craig became the director of Henwood House, a treatment centre for alcoholics.

March 28, 1968: Dr. Craig was dismissed from Henwood over a basic policy disagreement.

July, 1969: Dr. Craig became involved in a free medical services project (SHIP) in the Boyle Street area on a volunteer basis.

Summer, 1969: Dr. Craig first becomes involved in methadone treatment after being requested by parole officers to treat certain of their charges who were on methadone treatment.

October, 1969: Dr. Craig begins work part-time at a store-front clinic for alcoholics and drug addicts on 97th Street - Edmonton's skid row area.

April, 1970: Mr. Justice O'Byrne, after holding a public inquiry, complains of the lack of facilities to treat alcoholics and drug addicts.

April 6, 1970: Dr. Craig and Bob Townsend, the organizer of Project Recovery and Manager of the Clinic, part company after a dispute over the project. Dr. Craig was subsequently charged on January 17, 1972 with defrauding the Alberta Health Care Insurance Commission on this day of the sum of \$43, relating to nine billings.

May 15, 1970: Mrs. Strausz, the Provincial Analyst, replies in the negative to a request from Dr. Craig to set up urine testing facilities at her Lab.

September, 1970: Dr. Craig moves his clinic to 98th Street & 105 Avenue, where it remains.

October, 1970: Dr. Craig devotes full time to his "skid row" practice.

Fall, 1970: Dr. Craig helps start Point 3 Project - a halfway house for addicts and alcoholics.

March 29, 1971: Sydney Dolynchuk, a methadone patient of Dr. Craig, dies in Fawn's Cafe.

June 4, 1971: Dr. M. M. Cantor, the Chief Provincial Coroner, holds an inquest into the death of Sydney Dolynchuk.

June 12, 1971: Douglas Glen White, a drug abuser who had never been to Dr. Craig's Clinic, dies after a drug party.

June 17, 1971: Policewoman Robb, an undercover agent of the Edmonton City Police Narcotics Squad, visited Dr. Craig's office.

Summer, 1971: U of A psychology department becomes involved with Dr. Craig doing research at his clinic and Point 3.

August 6, 1971: Clarence Durham, a methadone patient of Dr. Craig, dies in his motel room.

August 13, 1971: Constable B. McKay, a City Police undercover agent, goes to Dr. Craig's office and receives a prescription for methadone.

August 19, 1971: Dr. Cantor convenes an inquest into the death of Clarence Durham.

October 4, 1971: The Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission and the A. M. A. hold a conference to discuss a methadone policy for Alberta.

October 6, 1971: Leonard Hearn, a methadone patient of Dr. Craig, dies overnight in his room at the Urban House.

October 18, 1971: A meeting is held at Dr. Craig's request between Dr. Cantor, Deputy Attorney General S. Friedman, and Dr. Craig. Dr. Craig decides to stop using methadone treatment and cancels all outstanding prescriptions. Some of his patients protest to the provincial health minister and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. An emergency meeting is called with representatives of the A. M. A., the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission to discuss the matter with Dr. Craig as a result of which the prescriptions are restored and Dr. Craig is given assistance at his clinic.

January 17, 1972: Dr. Craig is arrested and all his files seized by the Edmonton City Police. He is released on \$150 cash bail later that evening.

January 18, 1972: Dr. Craig appears in Court and has a charge of defrauding the Alberta Health Care Insurance Commission of \$43 read to him.

January 19, 1972: Dr. Craig applies before Provincial Court Judge Lucien Maynard to have his files returned to him or sealed. Both requests are denied.

January 20, 1972: Dr. Craig's solicitor files a Notice of Motion in Supreme Court to quash both the search warrants and the arrest warrants issued on January 17th.



David Craig-law-death-justice

Is it legal to do so?

Andrew Sims' "Craig Report" details an incredible number of alleged abuses, often flagrant abuses, of the legal systems with regard to charges laid against Dr. David Craig and the police investigation of those charges. The major issues are dealt with below, as much as possible by direct quotes from Sims' report. Direct unattributed quotes below are from this report. Many alleged procedural abuses outlined in the report are omitted here because of their relative unimportance.

otes from Sims' report. Direct unattributed quotes below are from this report. Many alleged procedural abuses outlined in the report are omitted here because of their relative unimportance.

Sims' report was commissioned by

Photos by Ken Bird

the Alberta Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association (AHRCLA) after Alberta Attorney-General, Merv Leitch refused to call a public inquiry. A demand for a public inquiry into the Alberta system of justice is the major recommendation of Sims' report.

This report is available for purchase at the AHRCLA offices at 10006 - 107 St. Edmonton. It costs \$2.50. (It is not available in Safeway stores and does not contain full-colour photographs).

The report is long and detailed but it is well-written and reads like a real life detective drama.

Sims' report is based on investigation of the court records and interviews with some of the principal participants.

Sims' report seems to indicate that all the initial charges, hearings, and investigations surrounding Dr. Craig were designed to provide grounds for charges of criminal negligence against Dr. Craig -- charges which the Crown was unable to prove. Sims alleges that much of the work done by the police, the prosecutor's office and the coroner's office in regard to this case constituted flagrant abuses of established procedures and on a great number of occasions, violated Dr. Craig's civil rights.

The Coroner's Inquests

Sims alleges that the Chief Coroner, Dr. Max Cantor, improperly conducted inquests into the deaths of two of Dr. Craig's patients, Sydney Dolynchuk and Clarence Durham and that the results of these inquests provided the initial basis for investigation of alleged criminal negligence.

Cantor attributed Dolynchuk's death to "respiratory arrest, associated with the over-dose of methadone, and associated with the concentration of alcohol in his system." The Coroner filled in the part of the inquisition (the statement of the results of the inquest) form concerning the time, place, and cause of death. He left the "Circumstances" portion of the document open for the jury to make any remarks.

But, says Sims, Dr. Cantor had no right to fill out part of the form:

"It is clear from the wording of this section (of the Coroner's Act) and the decision in the English case *R. v. Wood* that the decisions as to all the matters to be certified on the inquisition are for the jury and the jury alone. *R. v. Wood*

held that the presence of a Coroner in the jury room before the jury found the verdict constituted misconduct for which the inquisition would be quashed. If mere presence is misconduct, how can one possibly justify a Coroner partially completing the inquisition form himself before the jury even retires? This is particularly disturbing when the cause of death itself is filled in. Had the Legislature wanted the Coroner's own opinion it would surely have saved itself the inconvenience and expense of calling together six laymen (to form a coroner's jury)."

"... Now that the charges against Dr. Craig have been dismissed, we give notice that it is the administration of law and justice that is on trial before public opinion."

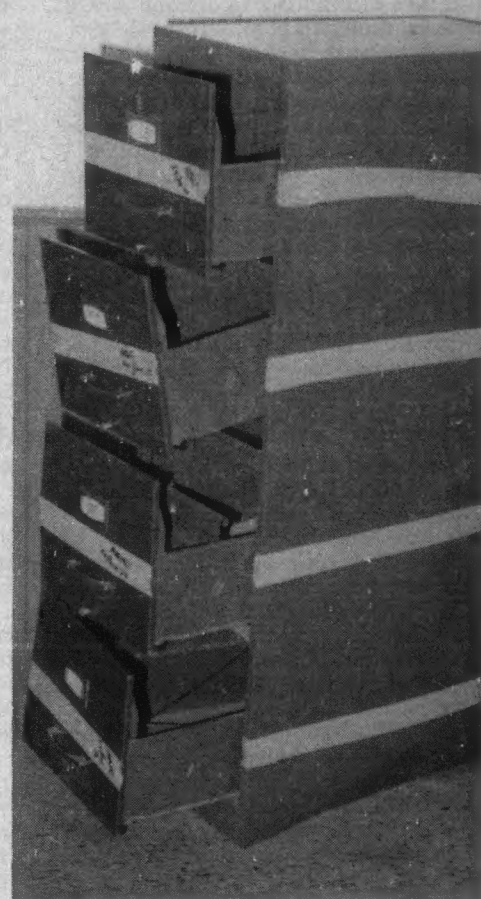
-- The Edmonton Journal, June 23, 1972

At this inquest, Dr. Cantor demonstrated he was suspicious of Dr. Craig's treatment methods. In his summation to the jury he said:

"I know that there are very few doctors outside of Dr. Craig's group that prescribe methadone. The ordinary recommended dosage is far less than is prescribed by Dr. Craig, but then the judgement of the individual physician using these drugs is a matter for him to decide."

Sims' seems to think that Dr. Craig's dosages were not out of line and that the Coroner may have misunderstood Craig's type of treatment:

"It is quite possible that he (the Coroner) is referring to the usual prescription for methadone when it is being used as a pain killer rather than as a treat-



The notorious files

ment for heroin addiction."

At the inquest into the death of Clarence Durham, Dr. Cantor again provided the jury with a partially filled in inquisition form.

"The cause of death, in spite of Dr. Craig's suggestions, must be taken as methadone poisoning; this is the only thing the pathologist and the toxicologist could find," Dr. Cantor told the jury.

At this inquest, Sims says, not only did Cantor decide that cause of death himself but that cause was not conclusively proven.

"What could be more relevant to drug related death than the testimony of the examining pathologist and toxicologist is difficult to imagine. However, neither were called. Had they been called to testify under oath, as S. 24 (Coroner's Act) suggests they should have been, the Coroner's statement might have appeared far less authoritative to the jury.

"The pathologist was called to testify at the preliminary hearing (into the charges of criminal negligence against Dr. Craig) and was far less definite than Dr. Cantor's comments suggested he might have been. While he felt that death was due to drug ingestion, he agreed on cross-examination at the preliminary hearing that he really had no

way of knowing if death was caused by methadone or some other unknown agency.

Dr. Cantor's statement that methadone was the only drug the toxicologist could find is incorrect. As noted earlier, the toxicologist submitted two reports; and interim report that she was asked to rush through, showing alcohol and methadone present, and a final report showing quite appreciable quantities of the sleeping drug methaqualone."

The Fraud Charge

On April 6, 1970, Craig was alleged to have made nine fraudulent billings to the Alberta Health Care Insurance Commission (AHCIC). Dr. Craig was not

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

A chronology

January 21, 1972: Mr. Justice W. R. Sinclair of the Alberta Supreme Court orders that all the records seized on January 17th be sealed and turned over to the Clerk of the Supreme Court until Dr. Craig's application to have the warrants quashed is decided. Dr. Craig ceases to use methadone treatment and his patients are taken over on a temporary basis by the provincial government's Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission.

January 25, 1972: The Crown files a Notice of Motion to appeal the Order sealing the documents.

January 31, 1972: Mr. Justice Dechene of the Alberta Supreme Court made an order that all Dr. Craig's files seized on January 17th be returned to him with the exception of the nine files relating to the specific charges, which should be retained under seal in the Clerk's Office.

February 25, 1972: Chief Trial Justice J. V. H. Milvain at the Alberta Supreme Court quashes the search warrants under which Dr. Craig's files were seized, but declines to quash the arrest warrant. The remaining nine files in the Court's possession are returned to Dr. Craig and all copies made of files are kept sealed in the Clerk's Office.

February 28, 1972: Four charges of causing death by criminal negligence are laid against Dr. Craig. A search warrant is issued by Provincial Court Judge Carl Rolf to seize Dr. Craig's methadone files and Dr. Craig is summoned to appear in court.

February 29, 1972: A Notice of Motion is issued by Dr. Craig to quash the search warrant issued on February 28th. Dr. Craig appears in court in relation to the charge of fraud and the matter is adjourned until March 7th.

March 7, 1972: Dr. Craig appears in court in front of Provincial Court Judge Lucien Maynard in relation to the fraud charge. The matter is adjourned until March 27th, 1972.

March 27, 1972: Dr. Craig again appears in relation to the fraud charge and the matter is adjourned until April 4th. The criminal negligence charge is adjourned until April 13th.

March 30, 1972: Dr. Craig issues a Notice of Motion in Supreme Court for an order quashing the information in relation to the fraud charge.

April 4, 1972: Dr. Craig appears before Provincial Court Judge Carl Rolf in relation to the fraud charge, which is again adjourned until April 17th. The adjournment exceeds the eight day maximum period.

April 14, 1972: Dr. Craig's application to have the information in the fraud charge quashed is dismissed and the application to have the criminal negligence files returned is adjourned.

April 17, 1972: Mr. Justice Manning of the Supreme Court issues an order prohibiting any Provincial Court Judge from dealing with the fraud charge because of the unauthorized adjournment.

April 20, 1972: Dr. Craig appears in Provincial Judges' Court in relation to the four charges of criminal negligence and pleads not guilty and elects to be tried by Judge and Jury.

May 29, 1972: Mr. Justice Neil Primrose of the Supreme Court orders that all the files seized from Dr. Craig's office on February 28th be returned to him with the exception of those relating to the three deceased.

June 12, 1972: The preliminary hearing in relation to the four charges of criminal negligence begins before Provincial Court Judge J. C. Coughlan.

June 21, 1972: The preliminary hearing into the criminal negligence charges ends abruptly. The charges against the doctor are dismissed at the request of the Crown.

June 23, 1972: The Alberta Human Rights Association repeats its call for an inquiry into the questions surrounding the Craig case.

July 6, 1972: Attorney General Mervin Leitch announces that he does not intend to call an inquiry into the case.

July 7, 1972: The Attorney General issues a press release denying harassment and impropriety in relation to the Craig case.

November 9, 1972: Attorney General Mervin Leitch again denies harassment in the Craig case and rules out the possibility of a Judicial Inquiry.

March 7, 1973: Alberta Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association (AHRCLA) releases Sims' report.

March, 1973: Despite pressure from the AHRCLA, the Edmonton Journal, and opposition MLAs, Attorney General Leitch continually refuses to call an inquiry.

'Those who revere the rule of law...'

at his clinic and yet billings were made for some of his patients allegedly treated that day.

Dr. Tim Johnson was filling in for Dr. Craig on April 6. Johnson insists he saw the patients and did the billing. The police seem to have assumed that since Dr. Craig was absent and yet billings were made for some of his patients, Craig was attempting to defraud AHCIC.

Dr. Johnson had complained to Dr. Craig that he suspected one of the workers at the clinic was pilfering the drug supply. The morning of April 6 Craig told Bob Townsend, the manager of the clinic, that he wanted the suspected person removed. Townsend was apparently very upset with this.

Townsend and Craig had other disagreements. Townsend "objected to the quantities of drugs being given to some people, because he felt they could not handle them, but then secondly, he objected to Dr. Craig's practice of requiring people to take the drugs under a nurse's supervision." Townsend also said Dr. Craig had cut his (Townsend's) salary.

Apparently it was Townsend who later gave the police the April 6th prescription list and advised them that Dr. Craig was absent on that day.

Fraud "carries a maximum penalty of 10 years on conviction." In addition, any doctor convicted of the offense would almost certainly lose his license to practice medicine. Since the offense requires an element of criminal intent on the part of the accused, a charge represents a direct attack on the individual's personal integrity.

The police and prosecutors stated repeatedly during the investigations and hearings that they expected to uncover a larger fraud on Craig's part than the simple nine instances in a single day amounting to only \$43.

The police seemed diligent in their investigations. Sophie Hymanyk, one of Dr. Craig's employees, recalls when the clinic staff were taken to the police station for questioning Staff Sgt. Poss told them, "Girls, I hope you will tell the truth and nothing but the truth. We have just finished Latta's case and Dr. Craig is next."

But their diligence didn't seem to

"all the doctor's records in order to see whether frauds had been committed on days other than April 6th, 1970." The judge granted the warrant and the police seized the files.

Rostyk Sadownik, Dr. Craig's lawyer, argued repeatedly at hearings to quash the search warrant and to return the files "that the files were extremely confidential in nature and that peoples' jobs would be at stake if the confidence they had placed in the doctor was breached. He argued that since the charge only related to nine billings, and one day only, that there was no reason for the Crown to keep all the files relating, as they did, to events over a long period of time."

Sadownik was also concerned that the police may have seized the files in order to gain information about possible criminal activities of Dr. Craig's patients. The files contained fairly detailed histories of the patients. "I would like to be assured of one thing, and that is that the police are not photocopying the files, etc. or possibly building up their crime index," Sadownik said in court.

Judge Maynard ruled that the Crown was entitled to keep all the files and that the seized documents needn't be brought before a court before custody is granted.

Sadownik was later able to persuade Supreme Court Justice W. R. Sinclair to have the files sealed and deposited with the Supreme Court clerk until an application to have the search warrant quashed could be heard.

On hearing the application to quash, Chief Justice J. V. H. Milvain quashed the search warrants and ordered the nine remaining files returned to Dr. Craig. He also ordered sealed any copies the police had made.

The police obtained a new search warrant Feb. 28 on grounds of criminal negligence. This time, the police and prosecutors were very careful with procedure. The warrant was far less general than the first and the files were immediately brought to court where Judge Rolf ordered them sealed pending a custody hearing. Subsequently, the Supreme Court allowed the police to keep only three of the almost two

Dr. Craig remained free he might have caused one problem for the police by focusing publicity on the seizure of his files. He might have been able to pressure the Attorney General's department into placing the seized files under some kind of seal, denying the police access. As stated previously, the real reason for the arrest will probably never be known."

Bail

Rostyk Sadownik arranged for a Justice of the Peace to see Dr. Craig and set bail the night he was arrested and jailed. The J.P. "set a cash bail at \$150 to be posted before Dr. Craig could be released. Since Dr. Craig had just a little less than that amount in his wallet, which was in the custody of the police who would have checked it, the suspicion arose in the minds of many that there was a connection between the two figures. Obviously such a question is impossible to answer."

"It was hoped that the Justice of the Peace himself might be willing to discuss the case, but when contacted by phone he unfortunately refused to make any statement or agree to an interview. It is possible that before the Bail Reform Act (which had come into effect shortly before Dr. Craig was arrested) it was not uncommon for the police to recommend suitable figures for cash bail and for their recommendation to be accepted by the Justice and that this occurred in the case without the J.P. thinking about the change in the law. It is also possible that the figures arrived at by the J.P. just exceeded Dr. Craig's immediately available resources by pure chance. Such a conclusion would be easier to draw had the other events of the day, like the reasons for the arrest in the first place, been less questionable."

"In this case the Justice's duty was clear. He was obliged by law to release Dr. Craig from custody upon his giving his personal undertaking to appear in Court when required. He could require nothing more."

At the Jan. 19 hearing, Chief Crown Prosecutor Anthony admitted that the night J.P. acted wrongly and apologized for the mistake.

The dismissal of the fraud charges

The fraud charge was dismissed on a technicality - the court's jurisdiction over the matter was lost when the last adjournment exceeded the eight day maximum limit. The Crown could have re-laid the charges but chose not to do so.

Sims' report seems to confirm suspicions that the police and the prosecutors were not interested in pursuing the fraud charges.

"The Attorney General has always maintained that the loss of jurisdiction was a mistake, and that the charge was not re-laid for that reason in fairness to the accused. Unless the Crown had assembled some startling new evidence on the fraud charge, it was not fairness to the accused that stopped the Attorney General's Department from re-laying the charge, but their own embarrassingly shaky case and to suggest otherwise - that Dr. Craig was free of the charge merely be-

"This Report suggests that in the Craig case justice was not done, to use an expression from an Edmonton Journal editorial in 'all its Majesty and in all its minutiae'. What is even worse, is that justice was certainly not seen to be done. The case served to shake the public confidence in justice so severely that strong corrective measures must be taken."

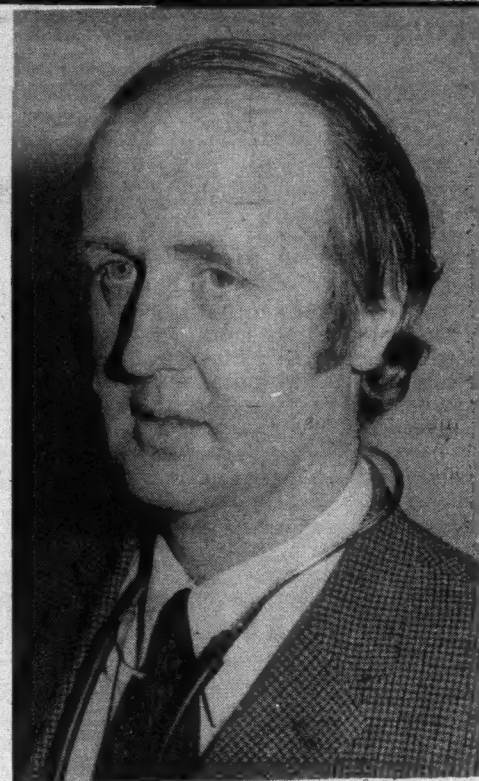
-- The Sims Report

cause of a technical mistake and the benevolence of the Attorney General - is to make a mockery of the presumption of innocence and to save face at the expense of Dr. Craig."

Sims' report seems to suggest that the fraud charge was laid primarily to gain access to the files which the police may have hoped would help them in their investigations of the deaths allegedly linked to Dr. Craig.

Sims suggests that when the Crown discovered their fraud case was so shaky that they could not proceed, they brought charges of criminal negligence against Dr. Craig - charges which they were later unable to get past a preliminary hearing.

Sims says the police began considering charges against Dr. Craig shortly af-



Dr. David Craig

ter Dolynchuk's inquest.

"By June 17 (1971) the police had obviously begun considering charges against Dr. Craig, because they decided to send an undercover agent to see him. A young lady went to the doctor's office ... and gave her name as Anne Spencer ... She claimed to be using 4 to 6 caps of heroin a day. She was asked to complete an application for Alberta Health Care coverage but refused to do so." Anne Spencer was really policewoman Robb of the Edmonton City Police.

Shortly after Durham's death and before that inquest, "On August 13th, 1971 ... a man calling himself Richard Peterson visited (Craig's) Clinic. In fact, he was Constable B. MacKay of Edmonton City Police. He gave Dr. Craig a good history, and filled out the University research sheets. The chart shows 'Blood pressure, urine N. A. D.' tests having been done. A physical examination showed puncture marks on his arms. He appeared genuine to Dr. Craig and wanted to get off heroin. He was given a prescription for methadone on a rapid withdrawal basis. He was to take two doses per day, each dose getting proportionately smaller, over a period of ten days. He was not allowed to take any methadone out of the drug store."

"Peterson" gave his medicare number as 482-81250950. A billing was sent in under that number, but was rejected by Alberta Health. It is irony in the extreme that Dr. Craig would later be charged with defrauding Alberta Health. The police have no authority for using false medicare numbers under assumed names to obtain services in this fraudulent manner."

"The Attorney General in a news release issued on July 7th, 1972, described certain events as follows:

"(The Attorney General) said that in the summer of 1971 inquests were being held into the deaths of two of Dr. Craig's patients. As a result of the evidence given on those inquests there were discussions between the Chief Provincial Coroner, members of the Attorney General's Department and the City of Edmonton

Police, which led to the police being asked to investigate the circumstances surrounding the deaths of some of Dr. Craig's patients."

Dr. Craig became worried that he might be investigated in relation to the deaths of Dolynchuk and Durham and he tried to find out if this was the case. "The meeting that Dr. Craig had asked for was held in the morning on Friday, October 8th, in the office of Mr. S. Friedman, the Deputy Attorney General, with Mr. Friedman, Dr. Cantor and Dr. Craig present. Dr. Craig had heard rumors of possible charges against him by then and assumed that Mr. Friedman would be acquainted with the matter. While Dr. Cantor had called Dr. Craig's practice to the attention of the Attorney General's Department, Mr. Friedman personally recalls that he was not suffi-

"Those who revere the rule of law and who cherish the principles of our constitution know that these are only truly served by insistence on rigid standards of propriety and fairness in the exercise of the powers of the State and in the administration of the law. That is the real reason why the Craig case cannot be left to die a natural death."

-- The Edmonton Journal, July 14, 1972

be devoted to fraud. One of Dr. Craig's part-time nurses recalls that the police questioning dealt heavily on the question of urine tests for drug addicts rather than on fraud.

The medical profession's regulatory agency, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was not consulted about the alleged fraud. And none of the patients who were involved in the alleged false billings were questioned.

"The grounds the police had for believing a fraud occurred on April 6th, 1970 were very weak and for believing a larger fraud existed considerably weaker It appears that little effort was made to check the charge thoroughly."

The seizure of the files

Mr. R. M. Anthony, the Chief Crown Prosecutor in Provincial Court, says that he had a warrant prepared to search the AHCIC offices after Det. Leach and Staff Sgt. Poss presented him with evidence that Dr. Craig had defrauded AHCIC.

"The evidence, according to Mr. Anthony, consisted of a statement made by Bob Townsend, a statement made by another former employee at the 97th Street Clinic, a list of patients which was procured from Mr. Townsend, and finally a statement obtained from a nurse who had previously worked in the doctor's office. The statements were to the effect that Dr. Craig had submitted bills to the AHCIC for those patients on the list and that he had not been present to treat them." Provincial Court Judge Maynard granted the warrant.

The police partially verified their list of patients with the AHCIC records and then decided to apply for a warrant to seize Dr. Craig's files. They argued before Judge Maynard that they needed

hundred files seized under this search warrant.

"The Attorney General issued a three page press release denying that the police had ever acted with the intention of retaining information about Dr. Craig's patients, and saying the application for the search warrant was made in both instances for the purpose of obtaining information about the offenses for which Dr. Craig was charged."

"Of all the disturbing issues raised by the Craig case, none concerned the public more than the invasion of a doctor's files. The fact that these files related to such a fascinating clientele only served to aggravate the public's indignation."

The arrest

Dr. Craig was arrested and jailed after being charged with defrauding AHCIC of \$43. The usual procedure is to issue a summons for the accused to appear in court.

When Det. Leach and Staff Sgt. Poss appeared before Justice of the Peace Huff requesting the warrant to arrest Dr. Craig, they gave him (Huff) both the file on the alleged fraud and one relating to investigations of the deaths of two of Craig's patients, Dolynchuk and Durham. This file apparently also contained information about methadone treatment of addicts in general and Dr. Craig's program in particular.

Chief Justice Milvain refused to quash the arrest warrant because, once executed, it became a 'fait accompli' whether, the Chief Justice said, "the warrant was good, bad, or indifferent."

The Sims report speculates on some possible reasons for the arrest. "Had

"When considering the matters raised... the key point to remember is not that a particular error worked against Dr. Craig, but that similar errors are probably working against other people as they go through the system and that those people probably have not got Dr. Craig's resources to obtain a remedy. It is in this more general light that (this report) should be considered."

-- The Sims Report

ciently acquainted with the case himself to give any opinion. Dr. Craig's recollection is that Mr. Friedman said little during the meeting, most of the discussion being between himself and Dr. Cantor. According to Dr. Craig, Dr. Cantor stated that he considered methadone unsafe and Dr. Craig's treatment methods unsafe and that he would be best to stop using the methadone completely. Dr. Craig came out of the meeting with the distinct impression that there were charges pending against him.

Immediately after this meeting, Dr. Craig decided to completely stop using methadone and he phoned the drug stores to cancel all outstanding prescriptions. A group of his methadone patients, fearing withdrawal, sent deputations to the office of the Provincial Minister of Health and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. As a result, medical authorities from the College, the Alberta Medical Association and the Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission persuaded Dr. Craig that he had a responsibility to continue to treat his patients. The medical authorities, while believing Dr. Craig's treatment to be far from ideal, seemed to think it was necessary for him to continue until more adequate facilities could be established. The Commission agreed to give him an extra nurse and possibly a social worker to help him. Arrangements were also made for Dr. Craig to do some urine testing.

In February, 1972, the police obtained a search warrant to seize Dr. Craig's methadone files. Craig was summoned to appear on charges of criminal negligence causing the deaths of Sydney Dolynchuk, Clarence Durham, Douglas White and Leonard Hearn.

The Preliminary Hearing

The preliminary hearing into the charges of criminal negligence against Dr. Craig was conducted before Provincial

Judge J. C. Coughlan. Bill Stainton appeared for the Crown; Rostyk Sadownik for the defense.

In a case of criminal negligence the negligence must be proven to be the factual cause of death. If and only if the absence of the alleged negligence would have prevented the death, can criminal negligence causing death be proven.

"A preliminary hearing is not a trial. It is a judicial hearing to determine whether or not there is sufficient evidence to justify the accused being committed for trial in a higher court. A committal, after a preliminary inquiry, does not indicate the accused's guilt but merely that the Crown has at least tendered enough evidence on each essential element of the offense that a jury, should it see fit to believe that evidence, could properly convict the accused. The judge at a preliminary hearing examines the whole of the Crown's case and if a prima facie case is sufficiently made out will commit the accused. Since the judge does not weigh the evidence tendered, the Defense witnesses may prevent a committal by providing an innocent explanation of the Crown's evidence, but not by contradicting it."

"The Crown's chief witness in relation to medical standards of care in methadone treatment was Dr. Hugh Williams, the clinical director of the Narcotic Addiction Foundation in Vancouver, B.C."

Dr. Williams testified: "I am sure that there are doctors who do not use urine tests. I know there are quite a number of doctors who send urine samples in to the Foundation to be tested. I am sure that not all the doctors in BC use urine tests."

One of the basic points in the Crown's case against Dr. Craig was the alleged

The Sims report on the Craig case should be sufficient for Albertans to suspect that individuals may really have few individual rights in this province.

On the basis of the Sims report, it is not unreasonable to assume that in the Craig case, and perhaps in others, the legal procedures may have been abused for political purposes.

The Crown investigated and charged Dr. Craig with two offenses - fraud and criminal negligence - it was later unable to substantiate at all. Meanwhile, Dr. Craig's patient files were seized. The doctor was arrested, investigated by undercover agents, had his reputation damaged, and was caused a great deal of concern and financial loss.

But most of us think we have nothing to worry about from undercover agents or unlawful seizure of documents. That's what Dr. Craig used to think.

But then he tried to serve the needs of people shunned and exploited by the rest of society. And when he did this he ran into trouble.

One can only speculate about the motivations of the Crown in their clumsy efforts to convict Dr. Craig of something. On the basis of the Sims report, one can suspect that these motivations were not a result of clear evidence that Dr. Craig had broken the law.

The actions of the Supreme Court in returning most of Craig's files and in quashing the search warrant seem to indicate that the law itself may not have been at fault. But by the time the court took this action the damage had already been done. On the authority of a lower court, the police had seized and examined Craig's supposedly confidential patient files.

As the Sims report suggests, others are more vulnerable to the kinds of abuses of the legal system that occurred in this case. Dr. Craig has the financial resources to retain a lawyer and enough knowledge about the legal system to know a good deal about his legal rights. Others, especially lower class people who have little money and little inclination to learn about the legal system, who are those most likely to face criminal proceedings, may not be nearly as

lucky as Dr. Craig. And, the Craig case indicates it can happen to professional people or even to middle class students.

For this reason, the Sims report recommends a public inquiry to investigate the administration of justice in Alberta - not just the Craig case, but general safeguards. The Attorney General, Merv Leitch, has consistently refused to call such an inquiry. His refusal may indicate that he is more deeply involved in the Craig affair than he leads us to believe or that there are more serious abuses of the legal system than even Sims suggests.

Mr. Leitch would like us to believe the issues in the Craig case are minor procedural mistakes which are easily remedied and which, he says, are not in his jurisdiction anyway. If this is indeed the case, Mr. Leitch has nothing to worry about by calling an inquiry. Until he does, some of us will always suspect he is lying.

The Attorney General will probably not call the inquiry. He and the NOW government will probably be content to wait until the Edmonton Journal and the Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association calm down a little. Then Mr. Leitch will be shifted to another cabinet post to avoid, as much as possible, the re-currence of the issue at the next election.

The public could probably force an inquiry if we put enough pressure on the government. But there is little indication that many of us are prepared to do that.

But in the Sims report we have a clear example of how our legal system, which safeguards our democracy, can be used for political purposes. And, to safeguard ourselves, we have an obligation to find out once and for all whether such abuses occurred in the Craig case and whether these abuses occur regularly.

If we don't now put pressure on our politicians we may be, as American historian William L. Shirer said, "the first people to go fascist by the democratic vote, and that would be something not even the Germans or Italians did."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 7

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Two blues greats won't give concert

Thanks for telling me, guys.
-- Harry Foont

Sonny Terry and Brownie McGhee aren't coming to Dinwoodie Lounge this Saturday, March 24.

Who? Teddell Saunders "Sonny" Terry and Walter Brown "Brownie" McGhee. Blues men, Old blues men. Of the type who have been playing back and forth across the United States since the 1940's. Of the type who had blues his long before most of you reading this were alive enough to know what blues was.

Sonny Terry was born poor into a farming family in North Carolina. An accident while he was still very young left him blind, so, with little else to do, he turned his attention to the harmonica. Gradually he picked up many of the gospel and work songs he heard around him and, while still a boy, he started to play his harmonica in local churches. As he improved he travelled more and more to other parts of the country playing hymns and gospel tunes in churches and at church concerts.

Gradually, he diversified his repertoire to include folk songs, ballads, and blues he heard on his travels, this allowing him to break into the night club and local dives circuit. During the 30's, Terry started playing for many diverse audiences in concert halls and on college campuses, sometimes accompanying his good friend Leadbelly.

During the 40's, Sonny started to achieve a national reputation, playing with the likes of Alec Stewart and Pete Seeger. He recorded his first major album in 1949 with Alec Stewart.

Since then he has recorded many albums with most of the greats of blues.

Brownie McGhee was born in Tennessee to a close knit family with strong musical ties. His father, George McGhee, was a skilled guitarist and singer who often teamed up with his uncle, John Evans, a fiddler, to play for local dances and parties.

Before he was eight, his uncle, noting Brownie's interest in music, made

for him a five-string banjo. He learned quickly and, at the age of eight, started to add the piano and guitar to his repertoire.

McGhee quit high school after a profitable summer vacation spent entertaining at resorts in the Smoky Mountains around his family's home at that time in Marysville, Tennessee. He became an itinerant performer, hitchhiking all over Tennessee doing stints with medicine shows, minstrel shows, and the Hagg Carnival.

In the early 30's he went back to help his family on their farm and sang part time in a gospel quartet. As the depression eased up, he moved to Knoxville where he formed a series of small bands to play at local affairs and entertainment spots.

Through a friend, McGhee met a talent scout from Okeh Records who gave him his first recording contract in 1940. During the 40's, Brownie moved to New York where he ran into Sonny Terry.

The two were soon a familiar sight in local nightclubs and folk concerts and often played with Leadbelly.

During the 50's and 60's the team of Sonny and McGhee became increasingly important on the folk music scene. They were featured in concerts and coffee houses from coast to coast, toured to other countries, and appeared on major U.S. network teevee shows.

Their record output from the mid-50's to the 60's was extensive, totaling several dozen titles on such labels as Savoy, Fantasy, Folkways, Verve, Decca, Blues, Sharp, and Prestige. They also appeared at the Newport Folk Festival.

So prolonged an association between two such distinct and individual blues men is uncommon to say the least. But it has enabled Sonny Terry and Brownie McGhee to achieve a rapport that creates an astonishing blending of two souls into one music.

The show won't begin at 8:30 p.m. Tickets are not being sold.



Sonny Terry and Brownie McGhee

Studio Theatre to present 3 Noel Coward plays

Studio Theatre will present their last production of the present season starting tomorrow, Thursday March 22.

The show consists of three one-act plays by Noel Coward, "We Were Dancing", "Fumed Oak", and "The Red Peppers". The three, presented under the overall production title of "Tonight at 8:30", are excerpts from a far larger undertaking produced by Coward in the middle later 30's. This original show consisted of nine one-act plays spread over three nights with Coward himself playing the male lead.

The plays chosen aptly portray the world of Noel Coward, a world now definitely deceased, buried under the carcass of western industrial society's rotting innocence. His comedy is a comedy of frivolity, his characters al-

most always froth of Mayfair, are hugely amusing and entirely unimportant, almost completely lacking in any real depth or true sense of human relationships. What he brought to the stage was a sense of comic relationships built on glib and often brilliant speech, a keen wit, a flair for the devastating remark and a firm conviction that there is very little humour to be found under the rocks of common human tragedy.

"Tonight at 8:30" will open Thursday, March 22 and run for 11 performances until Saturday, March 31, excluding the Sunday but including two Saturday matinees on the 24th and 31st. The matinees show at 2:30 p.m. and all other performances start at 8:30 p.m. at Studio Theatre in Corbett Hall. Tickets are free to students and \$2.50 for adults.

U of A Concert Choir plans spring concert



The University of Alberta Concert Choir will present its spring concert on Saturday, March 24 at 8:30 p.m. in Convocation Hall, Arts Building.

The choir, in its third year of operation, is made up of students from a cross-section of the various faculties on campus.

Led by Dr. David A. Stocker, the choir will perform a variety of both sacred and secular choral works.

Among the sacred selections to be performed are "Sanctus and Hosanna" by Gabrieli, "The Virgin Mary had a Baby Boy" (a traditional West Indian spiritual), "Hodie, Christus natus est" by Healey Willan and "The Peaceable Kingdom" by Randall Thompson.

The secular selections of the program will include "The Ringing of the Bells", a Renaissance piece by Ludwig Senfl, the "Hymn to St. Cecilia" by Benjamin Britten, and several American folk spirituals accompanied by banjo and guitar.

Dr. Stocker, who received his Ph.D. in music education from Northwestern University in 1968, has been the conductor of the Concert Choir since its inception in 1969 and has taken the choir on many successful tours throughout the province of Alberta. These tours have been jointly sponsored by the provincial government and the University of Alberta.

Admission to the concert is free.

Folk Club plans concert of music from Western Canadian old time Folk roots

Western Canadian folk music is alive and hiding in obscure song books, dusty old archives, and not too accessible tapes and phonograph records.

Fortunately, the music has just been "found" and will be brought back to the folks tonight (Wednesday, March 21) at the Edmonton Public Library Theatre.

The Edmonton Folk Club and the Public Library have gotten together and are presenting a concert of Western Canadian folk music featuring such local notables as Richard White, Roy Agnew, Diane Zinyk, Mike Giles, Sol Sigurdson, Don McVeigh, and a million, nay, a billion other singers and musicians. Really.

Some of the songs are traditional

folk songs while others are modern, a couple having been written by Edmonton singer-songwriters. Most of the songs are in English, though some French, Ukrainian, Icelandic, and Canadian Indian music will also be thrown in.

The show has been researched by Larry Saidman with help from Chick Roberts, Sue Burwash, and Martin Andrews.

The show starts at 8:00 p.m. sharp, and costs you 75 cents if you are one of the lucky few who happen to be folk club members and \$1.50 if you aren't. You see, virtue is its own reward.

Yates opens exhibition at Art Gallery

Norman Yates, one of the University of Alberta's most well-known artists, will have a collection of his works exhibited at the Edmonton Art Gallery starting this Sunday, March 25 and running until April 24.

This exhibition, entitled "May This Land Survive", is a collection of some of Yates's observations concerning survival. Says Yates, "These drawings represent events of survival in time and space. For me the event can be

an experience brought forward from a boyhood episode in Regina, or the majesty of the Alberta landscape as I feel it now.

"The drawings focus in a series on a singular Canadian event of which I feel a root part, or on a single quarter section of land which I have come to know with increasing intimacy and love."

Yates himself will be present at the opening on Sunday from 2:00 to 4:00 p.m.

Prov. gov't plots demise of CKUA

In a very real way, this is not so much a newspaper article as it is a funeral oration.

For the sad truth, my friends, is that radio station CKUA is being absorbed into a provincial set-up that will destroy CKUA as we know it.

Radio station CKUA, for the last decade, has provided Edmonton and the rest of its broadcast area with radio programming that has been, perhaps, unexcelled anywhere else in North America. But I don't need to tell you that, Surely.

The thing is, within two weeks, Pete Lougheed's "NOW" PC government is going to introduce onto the floor of the legislature a bill that will transfer the license for broadcast of CKUA from the University of Alberta to a separate provincial authority that will be under the direct control of the Departments of Education and Advanced Education.

So what?

So the mandate these departments will have in their projected reformation of CKUA, the free hand they will have the opportunity to exercise in the name of the people of Alberta, will be directed towards molding CKUA into a - quote - Educational Radio Station - unquote.

These two departments are, in fact, the two that will be presiding over the administration and implementation of the sweeping new legislation the provincial government has planned that will incorporate CKUA, MEETA, and Calgary's CARET (the equivalent of MEETA) under one provincial directorate that will provide the broadcast policies and priorities for all three in concert.

And all three, following the almost guaranteed passage of the upcoming legislation, will be geared towards, again, quote - Educational Broadcasting - unquote.

So no longer will you be able to hear the best that North American radio has to offer. Goodbye to real music, be it pop, jazz, rock, classical, folk, or post modern. And hello to "valid continuing education" as defined by the relevant provincial departments.

These are, admittedly, dire predictions. But they are not without foundation.

On Tuesday, March 13, Dick Morton, Planning Director of the Alberta Educational Communications Commission, met

with the staff of CKUA for an informal discussion of the province's plans with regards to the upcoming Communications Commission and the authority it will have.

The incredible doubletalk and refusal of commitment he evidenced over the entire period merely served to confirm the import of what ultimately emerged from his prolonged and garbled speeches.

The primary cornerstone is basically this: that there will be three basic orbits of responsibility and power.

The most visible will be a board of directors, composed of "representative segments" of Alberta's entire population. These gents will be concerned with the formulation of broad policy and recommendations concerning the general orientation and direction of CKUA. There will be absolutely no staff representation on this board. There will be no means of direct appeal for the people working on CKUA to make known their ideas and feelings concerning any and all areas of broadcast policy.

At least within the parameters of the present set-up the staff can walk into the office of the program director and make their views known. This is, in fact, one of the chief reasons why CKUA's programming has turned out as well as it has. The staff, until now, has had a definite say in what has gone on around the station.

There will also be an executive branch (resplendent with a prez and a vice-prez and etc.) that will oversee the basic day-to-day management of the station. Staff accessibility will probably be a little better here than on the board of directors, but it will still be minimal at best, and the amount of staff influence that will be exercised through the body will be next to unnoticeable.

But finally, and above all else, there will be the "provincial authority" as demanded by the CRTC in their recent revisions of the broadcast act. This authority will, in fact, oversee the programming of the station. Its responsibility will be to insure that programs aired are "educational", within its own frames of reference, to comply with the nebulous standards established by the CRTC in 1971. And this is the platform upon which the Departments of Education and Advanced Education will be able to

build their broadcast empire. For this authority, to consist of members of the departments (including Mr. Dick Morton and probably one or both of the deputy ministers and hello again Walter Worth), will have final say over what is "educational" and what isn't. And this is the real threat to CKUA.

The two provincial education departments will not be interested in maintaining good solid radio broadcasts in the field of good and valid music and entertainment, no matter how truly "educational", in the broadest sense of the word, these broadcasts may be. They will be interested in testing their own pet theories concerning how you can get everybody involved in "continuing education" through massive media propaganda efforts. For more information on this general line of thinking, the Worth Report has a magnificently garbled section on educational communications networks if you care to look through it. And the boys in charge will undoubtedly be relying heavily on its concepts.

So, over the course of the next three or four years you will see a gradual fading out of such shows as Bill Coull's Jazz Show and Holger Petersen's Natch'l Blues and the fine classical music programs. In their place you will find abominably dull attempts at interesting the common man in various obscure facets of oblique knowledge that he never wanted in the first place. And all to please the bureaucratic souls of some dust-clogged theoreticians within the walls of the two provincial education departments.

Admittedly, MEETA and CARET have very little choice in the matter; they either go along with the new provincial commission or they cease operations. But such is not the case with CKUA. Indeed, within the confines of the new CRTC legislation (which the minister involved within the federal government described as "big enough to drive a truck through"), they could quite easily and legally continue to broadcast under the auspices of the University of Alberta as they are presently doing.

And so it is that a group of interested individuals are working to convince the U. of A. to maintain control over the CKUA license at least until 1974 when the license legally expires.

(There is actually some question as to whether or not a transfer of the present

license from the U. of A. to the new provincial commission would be a legal maneuver, and there is some speculation that such a move would directly contravene sections 90, 91, and 92 of the B. N. A. Act, but it is doubtful that this small point will in any way deter the provincial government.)

This group is asking any and all interested people to express their concern in whatever way they see fit, be it through writing letters, attending meetings of the Senate, G. F. C. and the like, or just talking to relevant university personnel.

Also, the Senate of the University of Alberta established a committee to look into the transfer of the license and its possible consequences at their meeting in Camrose two weeks ago.

Chaired by John Bracco, the committee was formed to express the concern for the future integration of radio station CKUA into the operations of and control under the Department of Education and the Department of Advanced Education. The committee is convened to investigate the policies of the Department of Education in regard to the future operations of CKUA. It is in fact a fact-finding body.

The committee has already asked to meet with relevant representatives from the provincial departments involved, but so far has met with little success. They have also asked for a postponement of the transfer of the license until this fall. Again they have received no reply.

So far, both the Board of Governors and the General Faculties Council have remained uncommitted on the question of the transfer of the license and many members of these bodies, indeed, many members of the university as a whole, appear unaware that the U. of A. does control the present license for CKUA.

As stated above, the transfer of the license is a legally questionable procedure. If the university shows any reticence at all to such a maneuver, it would become extremely difficult for the provincial government to carry off.

So, at this point, the choice in the matter can reasonably be said to lie with you, the members of the university community.

Choose wisely.

by Ross Harvey

THE CLOGGIES

An everyday saga in the life of Clog Dancing Folk
by BILL TIDY



CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

methadone.

Douglas White was never one of Craig's patients. The Crown was apparently trying to prove that he died of Dr. Craig's methadone which had reached the street. "Indeed, the evidence to the effect that the supposed methadone pills (which White had taken) were white and unstained suggests that it did not come from Craig) as all Dr. Craig's prescriptions were stained before they left the pharmacy."

"White's death 'was due to the fact that a wad of chewing gum has passed downwards into his windpipe and caused asphyxiation. The only methadone in the body was a trace found in the liver. The toxicologist's report showed 7.5 milligrams

percent MDA in the urine and traces of MDA in the blood... The pathologist considered choking in this way unusual for a healthy person and implied that White might have survived if he had not been impaired by the drugs."

The conclusion

is inescapable that the embarrassing political circumstances of the case played some role in the decision, charges (of criminal negligence) had to be laid by February 28th in order to avoid embarrassment over the fraud charge. And, Sims implies, the fraud charges designed to get evidence for the charges of criminal negligence.

Earth Day Birthday

Earth Day Birthday Celebrations at the U. of A. SUB Theatre

A.M.

9:00-12:00 - Films

12:00 - Introduction:

What is Earth Day Birthday?
What are we doing? (explanation of what the organization is doing)

Followed by Paul Hann, folk singer

P.M.

12:30 - Bill Yurko, Minister of Environment

1:00-1:30 - Film

1:30-2:00 - Jan Randall and Bev Ross, folk singers

2:00-2:30 - STOP speaker;

"Alternatives to Growth"

2:30 - Alberta Contemporary Dancers; (tentative title);

"Earth and Birth"

3:00 - Honorable Julian Kiniski speaks on "Growth"

Followed by the giving out of 50 golden willows (approx. 2 ft.) (to people who will plant them and take care of them)

Followed by a forum on:

"Will We Make It?"

(Questions, answers, discussion on Can we save the Earth, etc.)

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Then you're sick. Go away.

However, if you're somehow willing to put in between 40 and 80 long hours a week on an essentially fruitless exercise, please take note:

APPLICATIONS ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE POSITION OF POUND-MAKER EDITOR-IN-CHIEF FOR 1973-74

Send 'em to us at:
11129 80th Avenue.

With regards to this little escapade, there will be an open staff meeting at 5:00 p.m. on Friday, March 30 at which the various applicants will be screened by the staff with regards to their abilities, politics, favourite colours and other personal fetishes.

PLEASE NOTE: In the staff's final selection, preference will undoubtedly be given to candidates from the present staff. After all, they've been doing the work all year long. However, you're still welcome to try.

The staff voting will take place on the press night of Sunday, April 1 (ho ho, ha ha, yes we get it too). The vote will be announced by midnight if someone bothers to count the votes by then.

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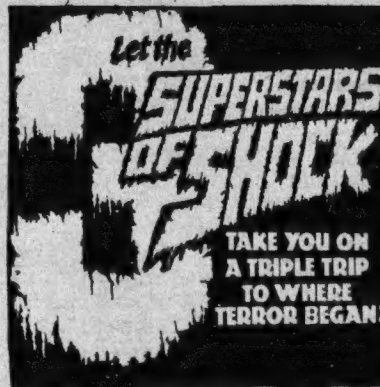
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"It is not that the ministry has been tried and found wanting, rather it has been found hard and not tried."

In a world where men love themselves, the idea of loving others seems to be hard for some to understand.

In a world preoccupied with getting, the idea of giving may be hard to understand.

In a world preoccupied with comfort, the idea of 'doing without' may be hard to understand.

In a world preoccupied with saving itself, the idea of Someone who has saved the world, may be hard to understand.

Hard to understand. Quite possibly!

A commitment for life to truth, to justice and to brotherhood is the challenge presented to-day to the missionary priest.

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION WRITE TO:

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2685 Kingston Road
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10

High food prices not helping farmer:NFU

OTTAWA (CUP) - The National Farmers' Union told the federal cabinet March 14 that Canadian farmers are caught in a "growing stranglehold of multinational corporations through exploitive planning and control for profit, industry, and trade".

The statement came in a brief which involved decisions made by delegates to the Union's third annual conference last December. The brief said Canada must "pursue policies and strategy which strengthen the Canadian economy in order to reduce the present vulnerability on the international market".

In a government effort to appease "consumer concerns", farmers have been discriminated against in "a most blatant and high-handed manner". The NFU attributed this to a government that has no means of handling trade in relation to a desire for a "national domestic economic policy".

The brief said restrictive tariff cuts on food imports have effectively cut the potential market for Canadian farmers in keeping with the government's philosophy of "cheap food at the gate level". According to the NFU, the real benefactors of tariff cuts are foreign and international food chains because they have not been required to surrender to any tariff restrictions on Canadian imported goods.

The brief stated farmers need an orderly marketing system for grain. Besides having no assurance the present grain markets will remain where they are now, Canada lacks a grains policy based on equity of grain on the domestic market. The realization of equity, the NFU believes, will only be achieved through the expansion of an orderly market system. It blames the government for "an unsatisfactory and exploitive situation" in its handling of grain marketing on the Prairies, and fears the possibility of further "ad hoc" grain policies which will only lead to a decrease in farm income.

Alongside the development of a national grains policy, the brief also recommended a national railway policy

to assist in equalizing rail costs between eastern and western Canada. It calls for the nationalization of the CPR and all its resource-based industries.

The NFU calls for a transportation policy based on service and economic development rather than profit. "It is our view that Canada has approached the time when total nationalization of the transportation system is a necessity," the brief pointed out. The nationalization of the CPR is "the first step in this direction".

Among other things, the NFU wants the amalgamation of the three wheat pools and the conversion to a modern system capable of handling grains "utilizing the best of farmers' capital".

One of the Union's chief complaints has been the increasing costs of farm inputs. Although the current price levels for cattle and hogs have been on the rise, increased incomes have been offset by higher input costs.

The NFU endorses the principle of supply management for the orderly marketing of livestock and livestock products. The Union wants the Farm Marketing Act to be amended to provide a national agency for supply management with control over inputs.

The NFU's stand on dairy policies, vividly demonstrated in its fight against agribusiness and most notably in the current boycott against the KRAFTCO Corporation, was further emphasized in the brief. Dairy producers are experiencing record high feed costs. For example, the cost of soya meal in Toronto doubled from \$107 to \$259 in the last year.

The brief said the only way to offset the increased costs would be by giving farmers an increased return on Industrial Milk as well as a higher return on cheddar cheese.

Milk production could be encouraged by developing a comprehensive national milk program, having milk supplement diets of low income groups, and the expansion of food and nutrition programs by providing milk as a dietary staple.

CKUA



high lights

	PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS	HOST
Thursday (March 22)		
5:20 P.M. RUSH HOUR NEWS:	Majors news, road, stock market and weather reports.	Don Gillis
6:45 P.M. THE MUSIC HOUR:	Saint-Saens: Violin Concerto No. 3; Schumann: Symphony No. 3.	Don McLean
8:00 P.M. JAZZ INTERACTIONS:	Second in a two part series on the music of Miles Davis.	Marc Vasey
Friday (March 23)		
11:30 A.M. TALKING ABOUT THEATRE:	Don Reddy talks about Edmonton Studio Theatre's production of Noel Coward's "Tonight at 8:30".	John Rivet
6:45 P.M. UNIVERSITY CONCERT HALL:	Recital by the U of A Cello Ensemble, Claude Kenneson director.	Don McLean
10:30 P.M. 25th FRAME:	Report on the film scene.	Stephen Scobie
Saturday (March 24)		
9:00 A.M. NEW DIMENSIONS OF EDUCATION:	A discussion of the special problems of children who have been deprived of what educational psychologists call an "enriched environment".	Murray Davis
11:00 A.M. SHOWTIME:	Music from Tolanthe.	Don McLean
6:45 P.M. SATURDAY EVENING CONCERT:	Brahms: Four Serious Songs; Stravinsky: Firebird Suite; Bach: St. Anne Prelude and Fugue.	Don McLean
Sunday (March 25)		
9:05 A.M. THIS IS WHERE IT HAPPENED:	Stories of Alberta.	Dorothy Dahlgren
12:15 P.M. YOUR WORLD:	The future of the book in a technological age is discussed.	
2:30 P.M. BY CORRESPONDENCE:	Programs of the Correspondence School Branch, Dept. of Education. Today's broadcast looks at the present and future status of the family.	
Monday (March 26)		
8:00 P.M. THE SYNCOPATED TUNING FORK:	Informal discussion of music.	Ted Kardash
9:00 P.M. THE DEKOVEN CONCERT:	"Bach, almost at his very worst".	Dekoven
10:30 P.M. MAN AND HIS MAGIC:	Tonight's topic "Magic words and magic music"	Michael Frank
Tuesday (March 27)		
10:00 A.M. SHANK OF THE MORNING:	From classics through folk to light jazz.	Tony Dillon-Davis
5:35 P.M. FILM REVIEW:	Reports on current film fare.	Stephen Scobie
10:30 P.M. ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Music by the Dave Field Trio, with Dave, George McFetridge and Tom Doran.	Marc Vasey
Wednesday (March 28)		
11:30 A.M. IN COMMUNICATION:	Conversations with interesting people.	Fil and Ruth Fraser
8:00 P.M. BOSTON SYMPHONY CONCERT:	Eugene Ormandy conductor, Brahms: Tragic Overture; Sibelius: Symphony No. 5; Bartok: Concerto for Orchestra.	
10:30 P.M. L.I.P.	Programs investigating the work and effects of the Local Initiatives Program.	Susan Bain & Andy Smith.

Grant Notley as the official opposition

cont. from page 1

minimum, he said. "We can't move the government, because no matter what the decision, there will be no deviation in the Conservative Party ranks -- chances for deviation in the Supreme Soviet would be much greater", he added.

"But University students should not sit back and let the government trample civil rights" he said. "The presence of those two ministers in the Cabinet is a continuing reminder to the people of Alberta that the Premier doesn't care about human rights."

During the course of the evening, Mr. Notley talked on several other topics. He mentioned the Barrett government's (B. C.) "honest effort to deal with the serious problem of urban sprawl gobbling up some of the best farmland in the province". In the process of trying to stop the developers, he pointed out, the government had to stand in the way of many farmers' "long-awaited windfalls".

The real force behind the anti-Land Bill campaign, Mr. Notley suggested were the real estate interests, who are buying full-page ads and opening up campaign offices all across the province. "It's a problem here in Alberta too," he added. "But when I try to bring it up in the legislature -- the very thought of interfering with the sanctity of private

property -- good heavens."

On the topic of Calgary Power: "The 'They're at it again' In 1959, they got a huge interest-free loan for the construction of the Brazeau Dam. Then, in 1969, they got an \$8,000,000 grant for their Big Horn Dam. Now after enjoying a one million dollar increase in profits, they're applying for a 15% rate increase, he said. And, just to make sure that the matter doesn't get aired in the Legislature, the P. C.'s have managed to manipulate things so that now it's going to go to the Board of Public Utilities," said Notley. He explained, "It's obviously much easier for consumers to lobby through their representatives than it is for them to prepare a technical submission for the Board. The consumer is not going to be heard".

On the latest Oil Royalty Increase: According to Mr. Notley, the "70 million dollars in royalties is chickenfeed when we consider how much wealth the oil companies are taking out of the province." In 1968, he pointed out, the oil companies took \$80 million more out than they put in; in 1969, it increased to 120 million, to 281 million in 1970, to 392 million in 1971, 665 million in 1972, and "the

official oil industry estimate for this year is about 883 million dollars."

Besides all this, said Mr. Notley, the oil industry has more than made up for the royalty increase by raising their price of oil per barrel -- 10 cents/bbl. last November, and a further 25 cents/bbl. this January. And, he continued, oil experts are freely predicting that the price of oil per barrel will probably double in the next five years.

The provincial NDP Leader then looked at natural gas. According to the Premier's figures, he said, the new price increase, if it is instituted, will bring in a further \$224 million --- to the companies, of course. The province's share will be about \$32 million. "But, the Premier's plan" he added, "is to rebate Albertan consumers out of the \$32 million in royalties, in order to institute a two-price system." That should leave about \$12 millions in the provincial coffers --- before other claims would be settled", he said.

About The Athabasca Tar Sands: "We are out of our minds to let foreign-dominated private companies develop them", he said. "We're still at the stage where it's possible to acquire G. C. O. S. under a crown company." To a question about the risks involved

in public investment in crown companies, he had this to say, "By the time our government gets through bailing out Superior Oil Company of Houston Texas at Grande Cache, it's going to make all of the troubles which Crown Corporations have had look like peanuts."

Mr. Notley also had a few relatively unkind things to say about the Worth Report, and the P. C. government's handling of the education problem in the province. For instance:

"I don't accept the Worth Report's proposal that University Students' fees should be raised to 25% of the cost of their education, or that foreign students be discriminated against."

"Nor, do I like the Conservatives' plan to freeze construction. Instead, we'll have pre-packaged instruction tapes being sent out to the rural areas, and they certainly aren't any substitute for instruction."

"I dislike the Report's emphasis on the individual. It refers, of course, to the type of individual who feels no responsibility, the type of individuality that is possible when a person has thousands of dollars in the bank. He can then afford to be an individual."

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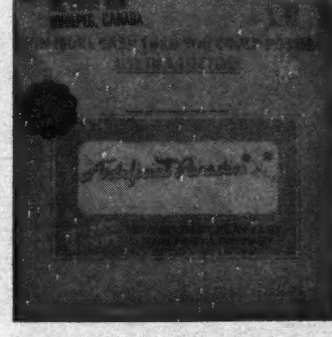
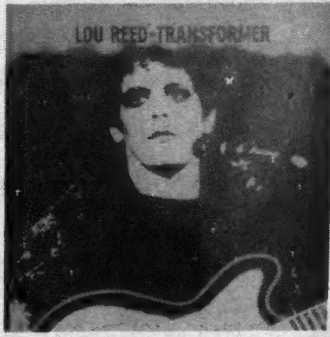
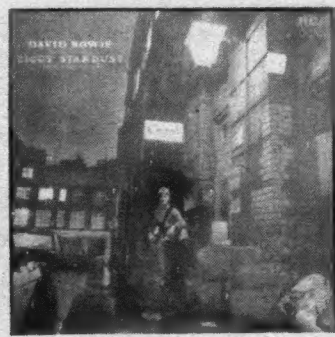
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